The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, No. 70 Fifth Avenue.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents. Delivered by carriers (one week) to subscribers, 15 cents per week. Mailed to subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00, postage prepaid.

☞ All communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, contains all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per year (in clubs), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over $1 50, postage prepaid; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1876. NO. 242.

SECOND EDITION.

THE CONVENTION.

THE WORK OF YESTERDAY.

A Sound Platform Adopted.

HARD MONEY AND PROTECTION

Opposition to Importation of Coolies.

No Sectarian Interference with Public Schools.

The Nomination of Candidates Made.

BUT NO BALLOTING DONE.

Everybody Still at Sea as to the Coming Man.

The General Drift of Speculation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CINCINNATI, O., June 15, 1876.

Preliminary Business.

The Convention was called to order at eleven o'clock, when George E. Hoar, of Massachusetts, presented a memorial in favor of woman's suffrage, and by vote Mrs. Spencer was heard in its behalf.

The report of the Committee on Rules brought from John Cessna parliamentary tactics to secure its adoption. All was immediately approved, except the rule that required action upon the platform before receiving nominations. Mr. Hale, of Maine, in the Blaine interest, advocated immediate nominations, and Hodgkiss, of New York, for Conkling, opposed and was sustained by Noyes, of Ohio, and Cessna. The debate created no interest on both sides. Finally, all information that the Committee on Resolutions was ready to report, Mr. Hale withdrew his motion to amend.

The Contested Delegations.

Two reports from the Committee on Credentials in the matter of contesting delegations in Alabama, Florida and District of Columbia were presented. The majority report was adopted except as to Alabama. After a short and sharp debate on second division, Alabama, a long debate followed, very interesting and exciting. The previous question was carried on a motion to substitute the minority report, and sustained. The minority report recommended the admission of the Spencer or Morton delegates, and the majority the anti-Spencer or Bristow delegates. Pennsylvania voted solid "aye" in favor of the substitution, and the vote stood 354 to 375, so that the Bristow delegates were admitted amid much excitement.

The Nominations.

At three o'clock it was decided to go into nominations, and to call the States in order. The first nomination was by Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, who nominated Marshall Jewell.

Indiana came next, when Richard W. Thompson took the platform amid great applause, and named Oliver P. Morton. The speech of General Thompson was warmly applauded, and the cheering continued after he had left the stand.

Pinchback, of Louisana, took the stand and seconded the nomination. He was warmly applauded, and his speech called forth frequent applause.

The call of Kentucky brought forth long continued applause, which was repeated when General Harlan announced the name of Benjamin H. Bristow. General Poland, of Vermont, seconded the nomination. George William Curtis also seconded the nomination of Bristow, and was loudly applauded throughout his speech, the audience particularly being noisy.

Richard H. Dana followed, and on behalf of a large majority of the Massachusetts delegation also seconded the nomination. He knew of no other name than Bristow that was sure of carrying Massachusetts. [Applause and hisses.] The name of Kentucky's candidate was received with almost deafening applause, the audience being particularly demonstrative.

When Maine was called, and General Ingersoll, of Illinois, advanced to the platform, there was a rising of delegates in all parts of the house, and of many of the audience. There was continued and repeated cheers, waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and throughout the elegant and eloquent and stirring address the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. Mr. Turner, a colored delegate, followed, also Mr. Frye, of Maine, who seconded the nomination of Blaine amid great applause.

General Woodford responded to the call of New York, and nominated Roscoe Conkling amid enthusiasm. He made an extended speech, appealing for a candidate that will insure success, and reminded the convention of recent Democratic victories, and urged that personal preferences and State pride be set aside, and that the good of the country and of the party be jealously watched.

Ohio being called, Governor Noyes made an eloquent speech in presenting the name of Rutherford B. Hayes, and was warmly applauded. Ben. Wade and others seconded the nomination.

With the call of Pennsylvania, Linn Bartholomew took the platform amid loud applause, and was introduced by Chairman McPherson. In presenting the name of General John F. Hartranft, Mr. Bartholomew made an eloquent address, offering a true Republican and soldier, an honest and capable man for President.

Debate on Platform.

Previous to the naming of candidates for nomination, a very interesting and at times sharp debate took place on the portions of the platform relative to Coolie emigration and the finances. The report was adopted as presented.

Talk of Combinations.

This evening the usual demonstrations, music, processions, lights and speeches are being made at all the hotels. There is much talk of combinations between the Morton, Conkling and Hayes men, but nothing definite can be learned. All is speculation. The Blaine men keep up their show of strength, and, as for days past, their talk almost reaches boasting. They claim the nomination sure, notwithstanding any combination of Ohio, Indiana and New York; that there are enough Blaine men in these delegations to hold him safe.

At the meeting to-day the enthusiasm for Bristow was largely from the audience, and while there was much enthusiasm in the Convention for the several candidates, that for Blaine was the greatest. The Convention is to meet at ten o'clock to-morrow morning, when the balloting will commence, and continue until a result is reached. Meantime all is speculation.

By Associated Press.]

CINCINNATI, OHIO, June 15.—The Republican National Convention met at eleven o'clock, President McPherson in the chair. Previous to the rapping of the President's gavel, the band struck up an incessant roll of music. The convention was slow in getting to business. The delegates were dilatory in coming; some of them were serving on committees which were meeting during the morning, and others had been up late last night. The crowd of spectators was about the same as yesterday. Prayer was made by the Rev. George Beecher, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church.

George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts—Mr. Chairman, I am requested to present to this convention a memorial of a large masse of our citizens who are excluded from any representation here and from any share in the Government. I desire to present the memorial of the National Woman's Suffrage Association. [Applause.] Under the order adopted yesterday this memorial goes to the Committee on Resolutions at once, but I desire to move that Mrs. Sarah J. Spencer, who has been deputed by the association to represent them here, be heard by the convention for ten minutes.

The Chair—Is the motion seconded? It was seconded by several delegates, and objected to by others. The question of allowing Mrs. Spencer to address the house was put and carried by a small majority.

Mrs. Spencer then came forward upon the platform, being received with some applause, and spoke as follows:

MRS. SPENCER'S TALK ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

In 1873 the Republican party declared that it had emancipated four millions, of human beings and established universal suffrage. Where were the ten millions of women citizens of this republic? When will you make this high sounding declaration true? The second plank says, "we have secured liberty and equality to all." Again, where were the women of the United States? A little further, in plank fourteen, you say: "The Republican party is mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of America for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom; their admission to the wider fields of usefulness is viewed with satisfaction, and the honest demands of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration." The Republican party cannot afford to recede from the ground taken four years ago, it cannot afford to stand still. To be still is to die. Nothing that lives is still. Motion is a law of life. To be the party that leads, you must move forward. We now ask you for a plank that will place that mighty emblem of power, the ballot, in the hands of ten millions of American citizenesses, wives and daughters of this republic. We asked General Logan, of Illinois, who was one of the nineteen Senators who voted for woman suffrage in the United States Senate in 1874, how he could speak half an hour yesterday before this committee of men for men, where no woman's voice could be heard, without once naming the disfranchised, unrepresented women of this land? He said he entirely forgot it. Then we say, how will it be with General Logan if the ten millions of women citizens of the United States, with the ballot in their hands, forget him? We asked Fred. Douglass how he, so lately made a citizen, invested with all the rights of a citizen, could speak yesterday of the continued disabilities of his race, and not say one word for the women of this land? Toa woman—to Harriet Beecher Stowe—he and his race owed more for the emancipation of his race than to any man or any body of men, or any political party, in the land. He said, I would have spoken for you if I had thought of it. So you see how men represent us. Unless we represent ourselves we have no redress for any wrong, no voice even to ask for any right. We ask you to open the new century with a declaration that will place the Republican party higher in the scroll of fame than all its deeds of the past, that will give new force and meaning to all your former pledges, that will bring to your side as true and devoted workers, the wives, mothers and daughters of this fair Republic.

THE MEMORIAL.

The memorial was then read, as follows:

To the President and Members of the National Republican Convention:

Your committee, to whom was referred the matter of rules and order of business, beg leave to submit the following rules, including the order of business for the government of this convention, as follows, to wit:

Rule 1—Upon all subjects before the convention the States shall be called in alphabetical order, and next the Territories and District of Columbia.

Rule 2—Each State shall be entitled to double the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress according to the late apportionment, and each Territory and the District of Columbia shall be entitled to two votes. The votes of each delegation shall be reported by its Chairman.

Rule 3—The report of the Committee on Credentials shall be disposed of before the report of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions is acted upon, and the report of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions shall be disposed of before the Convention proceeds to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President;

Rule 4—In making the nominations for President and Vice President, in no case shall the calling of the roll be dispensed with. When it shall appear that any candidate has received the majority of the votes cast, the President of the Convention shall announce the question to be, "Shall the nomination of the candidate be made unanimous?" But if no candidate shall have received a majority of the votes, the chair shall direct the vote to be again taken, which shall be repeated until some candidate shall have received a majority of the votes cast, and when any State has announced its vote it shall so stand until the ballot is announced, unless in case of a manifest error.

Rule 5—When a majority of the delegates of any two States shall desire a change of vote recorded, the same shall be taken by States, Territories and the District of Columbia, the Secretary calling the roll of States and Territories in order hereinbefore stated and the District of Columbia.

Rule 6—In the record of the votes by States, the vote of each State, Territory and the District of Columbia shall be announced by the Chairman, and in case the votes of any State, Territory or District of Columbia shall be divided, the Chairman shall announce the number of votes cast for any candidate or for or against any proposition.

Rule 7—When the previous question shall be demanded by the majority of the delegates from any State, and the demand seconded by two or more States and the call sustained by a majority of the Convention, the question then shall be proceeded with and disposed of according to the rules of the House of Representatives in similar cases.

Rule 8—No member shall speak more than once upon the same question, nor longer than five minutes, unless by leave of the Convention, except that delegates presenting the name of a candidate shall be allowed ten minutes in presenting the name of such candidate.

Rule 9—The rules of the House of Representatives shall be the rules of this Convention, so far as they are applicable and not inconsistent with the foregoing rules.

Rule 10—A Republican National Committee shall be appointed, to consist of one member from each State, Territory and District represented in this Convention. The roll shall be called, and the delegation from each State, Territory and District shall name, through their Chairman, a person to act as a member of such Committee.

Signed, JOHN CESSNA, Chairman.
R. A. DAWSON, Secretary.

The reading of the third and fourth rules was received with applause by about two-thirds of the Convention.

Eugene Hale, of Maine—I ask the reading of Rule 3.

The Secretary read the rule as requested, when Mr. Hale continued: I move to strike from Rule 3 that part of it which postpones the nomination of candidates until after the platform is settled. [Cries of "No, No," and applause.]

Mr. Cessna—I rise to a point of order. When I read this report, I made a motion to recommit for the very purpose of ascertaining whether there were objections to any particular section, and therefore the motion of the gentleman at this point is not in order.

Mr. Hale—I only asked the question to get my friend from Rhode Island the information whether the committee was ready to report.

Delegate from Rhode Island—I am so informed by my colleague on the committee.

Mr. Hale—Then, Mr. President, I withdraw the motion.

Mr. Cessna—I demand the previous question on division two. The previous question was ordered, and the motion agreed to.

The President—The next business is the motion of Mr. Stillman, from New York, the addition of a new rule. The secretary will report the proposition made by the gentleman from New York, which is now pending as an addition.

The Secretary—*Resolved*, That after each balloting, and until some candidate shall receive a majority of the votes cast, this Convention will take a recess for the space of half an hour. [Cries of No.]

The President—Is the Convention ready for the vote? [Cries of yes.]

Mr. Stillman—Perhaps the necessity of the resolution will appear when I state that after each ballot is taken, each delegation may wish to have time to consider and confer with other delegations.

Ex-Governor Van Zant, of Rhode Island—I trust that before the motion is put it may be amended, and I offer as an amendment that before the thirty minutes recess be taken, each delegation, and the chairman of each delegation, shall be asked by the Secretary what they ask, and whether they are cash or country produce. [Loud laughter and applause.]

A voice—Good for Rhode Island. [Renewed laughter.]

Delegate from Virginia—I move to lay on the table.

The President—All in favor of laying the motion of the gentleman from New York, which provides that after each ballot there shall be a recess of thirty minutes, will please to say aye. The ayes have it, but the result was doubtful, although the ayes were loud and expressive.

The President—I will put the question again. The question is upon laying on the table the motion for this new rule. All in favor of this motion to table will say aye.

There was a loud affirmative response.

The President—All opposed to tabling will say no.

The noes were not so strong.

The President—The ayes appear to have it. The motion is tabled. The next business in order is the report of the Committee on Credentials. Mr. John T. Ensor, of Maryland, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, will read the report.

Mr. Ensor, on coming forward, was loudly applauded, and read the following report:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

The majority of the committee report in favor of the admission of the delegation from Alabama headed by Jere. Haralson, anti-Spencer, and also that from the District of Columbia known as Shepherd delegation. The remainder of the report consists of the names of delegates which have already been published.

Mr. Charles N. Harris, of Nevada, then came forward, amid considerable cheering, to present a minority report. From the limited opportunities afforded the committee, the minority were led to the conclusion that the delegation headed by the Hon. George R. Spencer was the only legitimate representative delegation from that State. [Cheers.] The opinion was based on the following facts and conclusions: In August, 1874, a Republican State Convention was held at Montgomery, Ala., for the nomination of State officers to be elected that year. At that time there was no faction in the party. All Republicans were represented in the convention, and were satisfied with its action. This convention appointed a State Executive Committee, consisting of nine members, to conduct the succeeding campaign, and to act for the party in all things until the Convention to be called in 1875. This committee met and elected Charles E. Meyer, chairman. The campaign was conducted under the auspices of this committee, and its action was acquiesced in by all except the Democrats. A quorum of the committee met on January 2, 1876, under the call of its chairman, and issued a call for the Convention of May 24, 1876, which assembled and sent to this Convention the delegates headed by Mr. Spencer. The delegates headed by S. F. Rice claimed that on December 29, the committee created by the last State Convention was reorganized by the the committee itself, in obedience to the demands of a mass meeting held in Montgomery. They also claimed that when the original committee was created in 1874, there were but six Congressional districts in the State, and it was formed by the appointment of two members from each district. At the session of the Legislature of 1874-75, the Congressional districts were reorganized, by reason of the increased representation allowed by the Lower House of Congress. By the new apportionment eight districts were created, which were two more than under the old arrangement, and changed the boundaries of the old districts. The claim was that the Executive Committee had to be reorganized, and added to itself new members for this purpose. The minority find it to be true that a mass meeting was held at Montgomery, but its representative character is denied. It is also found that some committeemen, at the dictation of this mass meeting, added twelve to their number, but the action has not legal force, and was opposed to every idea of regularity or legality. Under a regular call of the committee, its unauthorized action was repudiated, and the Republican party never acquiesced in such actions. No committee had the power to change its members as had been done in Alabama. The Convention which created the committee could alone do that. The pretext on which the reorganization was claimed to be necessary was not satisfactory to the minority of the committee. The making of new districts was no valid reason for a change. The law creating them did not go into effect in November previous to the Spencer organization, showing a commendable willingness to submit their cause to the Republicans of the State. The other side declined to accede to the scheme, which would have given fair expression to the views of the Republicans of the State. The further correspondence with Mr. Cameron was then referred to. The report concluded with recommending the admission of the Spencer delegation.

Mr. Eaton—I move that that subject matter concerning this particular delegation be recommitted.

Mr. Cessna—I move that the report be divided into two divisions, the first to embrace all the report except what relates to the Alabama case. I desire, however, without being offensive to anyone, to make another motion. I have learned, partly from members of the Convention, and elsewhere, that in the case of the District of Columbia neither of these delegations comes here with that kind of form and authority which would entitle them to seats in this Convention. I feel that the State of New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois have been very generous and liberal, indeed, toward all these Territories and the District in giving them positions upon all these important committees—more than their proportion. The Committee on Resolutions, for instance. Since there is no regularity in both credentials which would entitle the District of Columbia delegates to seats here, I therefore move to amend that division of the report by striking out the names of the District delegates, leaving the name of Frederick Douglass.

Mr. Van Zandt, of Rhode Island, rose to ask by what authority any delegates from the District of Columbia are recognized in this Convention. Formerly, under the law in giving them positions upon all these important committees—more than their proportion. The first part of the rule of the report that the Committee on Credentials shall be first settled, and therefore I do not desire to antagonize the rule, but move to strike out the last portion of it.

Section third was again called for and read.

The President—The proposition to strike from the rule the word "read," so that the rules shall stand the report of the Committee on Credentials shall be disposed of before the report of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions is acted upon.

Mr. Cessna—Does my friend from Maine wish to discuss his amendment?

Mr. Hale—Then, Mr. President, I withdraw the motion.

Mr. Cessna—I demand the previous question on division two. The previous question was ordered, and the motion agreed to.

The President—The next business is the motion of Mr. Stillman, from New York, the addition of a new rule. The secretary will report the proposition made by the gentleman from New York, which is now pending as an addition.

The Secretary—*Resolved*, That after each balloting, and until some candidate shall receive a majority of the votes cast, this Convention will take a recess for the space of half an hour. [Cries of No.]

The President—Is the Convention ready for the vote? [Cries of yes.]

Mr. Stillman—Perhaps the necessity of the resolution will appear when I state that after each ballot is taken, each delegation may wish to have time to consider and confer with other delegations.

Ex-Governor Van Zant, of Rhode Island—I trust that before the motion is put it may be amended, and I offer as an amendment that before the thirty minutes recess be taken, each delegation, and the chairman of each delegation, shall be asked by the Secretary what they ask, and whether they are cash or country produce. [Loud laughter and applause.]

A voice—Good for Rhode Island. [Renewed laughter.]

Delegate from Virginia—I move to lay on the table.

The President—All in favor of laying the motion of the gentleman from New York, which provides that after each ballot there shall be a recess of thirty minutes, will please to say aye. The ayes have it, but the result was doubtful, although the ayes were loud and expressive.

The President—I will put the question again. The question is upon laying on the table the motion for this new rule. All in favor of this motion to table will say aye.

There was a loud affirmative response.

The President—All opposed to tabling will say no.

The noes were not so strong.

The President—The ayes appear to have it. The motion is tabled. The next business in order is the report of the Committee on Credentials. Mr. John T. Ensor, of Maryland, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, will read the report.

Mr. Ensor, on coming forward, was loudly applauded, and read the following report:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

The majority of the committee report in favor of the admission of the delegation from Alabama headed by Jere. Haralson, anti-Spencer, and also that from the District of Columbia known as the

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1876.

THE lucky number in the Presidential lottery is 377. It is not yet known who holds it.

WE are under obligations to Governor HARTRANFT for a copy of the general laws passed by the Legislature during the session of 1876.

THE Congressional document room is in charge of a sound reform Democrat, and FITZHUGH, the ex-doorkeeper, states over his own signature that a round hundred thousand volumes of valuable documents are missing from that receptable. Turn on the light.

THE United States Supreme Court has just held, in a case against a life insurance company, that the granting of letters of administration is not necessarily proof of death, and that in an action between strangers such letters are not admissible as evidence of the death of the decedent.

THE American canals have at length been opened to navigation by Canadian vessels on equal terms with our own. The concession was agreed upon in the treaty of Washington, but the doubt has been whether it really extended to the inland rivers. This has now been decided in the affirmative.

THERE are not wanting indications that before long there must be a large and general reduction in rates of mortgage interest generally throughout the United States, and that this is likely to be followed by a policy on the part of all great corporations directed to reducing the rates of interest on their bonded indebtedness by the issue of new bonds at lower rates to take up the old ones at maturity.

THAT Philadelphia is the main point of the business of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is evidenced by the fact that of the 80,301 tons of through freight for Europe, shipped east of Chicago, in the year 1875, over that Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, 71,648 tons went to that city. The *North American* says that Boston, New York and Baltimore combined did not receive from Chicago as much as that.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has just decided that an assignment by an insolvent debtor of his property to trustees for the equal and common benefit of all his creditors, when executed six months before proceedings in bankruptcy are taken against the debtor, is not assailable by the assignee in bankruptcy subsequently appointed, and that the latter is not entitled to the possession of the property from the trustees.

THE next session of the International College of Statistics will be *held at* Buda, Pesth, Hungary, *commencing on the* 29th of August, and *continuing* until September 7. *No appropriation* has yet been made *for sending* official delegates to this session of the Congress, and the matter should receive prompt attention, as it would be a matter for sincere regret if our country should be without a representative in this important body.

THE late Superintendent of Public Instruction in North Carolina resigned on account of grave charges against him in connection with his administration of the funds intrusted to his keeping by the managers of the PEABODY fund. He is a staunch Democrat, and was a rebel soldier, and the Democratic papers think the mantle of charity should be thrown over him "for the sake of his patriotism and bravery and devotion to the South!"

AN INTERESTING paper on the design and the erection of the Centennial Exposition buildings was read on Wednesday before the Society of American Civil Engineers, now in session in Philadelphia. Among other interesting data mentioned was that the mass of iron in the buildings amounts to 3,348,000 pounds, and that the various kinds of straight and T iron, etc., would reach a distance of 141 miles, while if all the iron was made into a solid cable it would measure 25 feet 10½ inches per side.

THE Memphis *Avalanche*, one of the most conservative and influential Democratic journals in the South, lays down the atrocious doctrine that Legislatures and Congresses have no power to bind the people that represent to the payment of borrowed money, and that the people may rightfully repudiate their most solemn financial contracts. It says:

"The people must be recognized, and in this recognition the doctrine of State credit and honor must be defended and *enforced* upon no higher ground than private credit and honor. Under this doctrine a State debt can be made a permanent burden for the people to carry forever, or for thirty years, should be exploded."

RAILROAD traffic in England is evidently much more severely affected by the general business depression than in this country. The *London Economist* states that from January to May every railway, except two, shows a decrease in the earnings as compared with the corresponding period in 1875. The net decrease of receipts during four months and three weeks is about $725,000. All the roads show some decrease, which, during the last week, amounted to about $680,000. The latest American railroad returns are much more encouraging. Eight of them report earnings, and seven for the month of May. Only nine out of nineteen roads show any decrease, notwithstanding that low rates are now the rule.

JACOB THOMPSON, Secretary of the Interior under BUCHANAN, appears to have dropped the defiant tone in which he challenged Secretary CHANDLER to begin proceedings against him. He says now that it will cost him every cent he is worth to defend himself against the suit just brought by the Government, and he and his friends denounce the whole affair as a "persecution." JAKE'S plea is that the Confederate Government ordered him to turn the million dollars remaining in his hands when the war ended over to the Confederate agents in Europe; that he did so; that he afterward had a settlement with the Confederate Government, and now holds the receipt of that Government in full for the money. He seems to think that the receipt of the Confederate Government will, or ought to, be accepted by the United States Government as a sufficient defense to that part of the suit against him. He will probably learn, before he gets through, that a Confederate receipt has no standing in a United States Court, and is not worth the paper it was written on.

WE LEARN from the Washington *Republican* that the chief of the Austrian Commission at the Centennial Exhibition is preparing statistics of our foreign trade for a series of years past, and that the Commissioner of the Portuguese Agricultural and Colonial Exhibition is collecting information on agriculture and sylvaculture in the United States, with the extent of our forests and of the inroads being made upon them by the agriculturist and the lumberman. Another distinguished foreigner, Mr. C. SKALKOUSKI, one of the Russian Commissioners, is making a study of our mineral resources, especially the precious metals, and seeking to acquaint himself with our mining laws. Other foreign commissioners are also employing their time in collecting information on a variety of topics connected with the industry, trade and general resources of this country. These facts illustrate the value, not only of great industrial expositions like the one now in progress, but also of various other international assemblages, in which the leading representatives of trade, industry, art, science, literature or politics are brought together and made acquainted.

THE final disposition made of the Speaker KERR case, by the House is an illustration of the radical difference between the two parties. The Democratic members believe *anything* that can be trumped up against a Republican, no matter how questionable the proof may be; but the Republican members refuse to condemn a man upon unsupported testimony. The proof against Mr. KERR was as strong and as clear as any of the testimony brought out against HAYS, of Alabama, SCHENCK or ROBESON; but it was not corroborated, and the Republicans gave the Speaker the benefit of the doubt. They preferred to disbelieve a witness who attacked the reputation of a public man, to putting confidence in him solely because the man he assailed was a political opponent. They believe that the reputation of a public man is worth something to him, and should have weight enough to turn the balance against the accusations of an uncorroborated witness, and they have accordingly been generous enough to the Speaker to vote unanimously for his acquittal.

The Democratic members of the House are incapable of this generosity. They believe that *any* testimony, no matter from what source, is sufficient to taint *any* Republican; and they will continue their hunt after such testimony, regardless of its worthlessness, in the hope of finding something that will stick to some one. It was Mr. KERR who first put them on this scent; and the fact that he was made a victim of it does not seem to have deterred the quest for garbage. The Republicans have set them a wise example, but they are incapable of profiting by it.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

There is a great deal of cheap talk about Civil Service Reform, and the unphilosophic reformers who prate so much about it talk as though the matter could be effected by electing a President who makes the designated reform a great hobby. The President, practically, has nothing to do with it beyond approving or rejecting any bill upon the subject that Congress may approve. He has not the power to establish any system of appointment to office that could make Civil Service Reform permanent. The real difficulty in the way of establishing any such system is in the Constitution, and not in the President or in Congress. Any regulations that a President might prescribe would have no force beyond the expiration of his term, and the legislation that any Congress might adopt would be subject to repeal by the very next Congress succeeding it. No permanent system can be framed to hang upon two such slight threads as these.

The Constitution confers upon the President the power of appointment, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of ambassadors, ministers, consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, "and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law." The right of appointment, therefore, is vested absolutely in the President, and Congress cannot take it away from him, without his consent, as we shall further show, nor can he, by any regulations he may establish, deprive his successor of the appointing power, if such successor should be disposed to exercise it.

But there is a reservation to Congress in this connection. "Congress may," the Constitution proceeds to say, "by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments." That is the extent of the power of Congress, and the *power thus* conferred is a large one; *but, large as it is,* Congress may also *repeal* any such law, or amend it in *any* way it pleases; and it is *impossible* to give any permanency to a *system* that is at the mercy of every Congress that meets.

Whether Congress has, under this grant of power, the right to say *how* the inferior officers may be appointed, and what shall be their qualifications and tenure of office, is exceedingly doubtful. It may say *who* shall appoint them; but it may well be doubted if, when this is done, Congress has not exhausted its power. But, conceding the possession of the power to regulate the way in which appointments shall be made, the difficulty still remains of the possibility of the exercise of the repealing power. What this Congress does the next Congress may undo; and any system of reform thus established must be carried on in the perpetual fear of destruction. JOHN RANDOLPH said in the Virginia Convention, when they proposed to put a clause in the Constitution providing methods for its amendments, that a Constitution with such a clause upon its face would bear upon its face the sardonic grin of death, and the same may more truthfully be said of a system which is subject continually to the whims of Congressional action.

It follows, then that, under the Constitution, the President's power extends only to his own term, and that the acts of Congress upon this subject are always subject to revision, amendment or repeal. No permanent system can ever be built upon such foundations as these; and the only alternative is to amend the Constitution and place the system established by such an amendment beyond Congressional or Executive control. In this way alone can Civil Service Reform be effectually established; and those who clamor for it in any other way are either ignorant or insincere. The President *did* establish a system of Civil Service appointments, but Congress neglected or refused to sustain him, and the *system* fell into disuse. No other President can succeed any better, under the same circumstances; and who ever promises to do otherwise promises *what he cannot perform.* There can be no Civil Service Reform short of an amendment of the Constitution.

THE calm, dispassionate, but able and comprehensive speech of Congressman LYNCH, of Mississippi—who was formerly a slave—on the condition of affairs in the Southern States, delivered in the House of Representatives last Tuesday, ought to be circulated as a Republican campaign document. He clearly showed the dangers which the White League threaten to the country, proving that it is a thorough military organization, extending over a number of States, and that its object is to override public opinion and control the ballot by shotgun terrorism. In his own State he demonstrated that but for the White League the indorsement of the Cincinnati nominee at the polls next November with a round majority of 30,000 votes was as sure as anything in the future could be, while with that organization in full control of the State government, the indorsement of the St. Louis candidates will be effected, with an immense majority to spare. The united aim of the Southern whites unquestionably is to enable them to elect the next President, and they are going to use every means to that end this fall. They are determined to carry the Southern States, either by fair means or foul. Every possible turn is made to narrow the sphere of the colored man's rights and privileges. They have barred their own doors against enterprise and thrift; they will not build up the country themselves nor present inducements to those who are animated by a spirit of enterprise. They would rather have the country lie waste than see it occupied by those who are not of their sentiments. The following extract from a recent number of the Tuscaloosa (Ala.) *Blade*, will serve to indicate the general spirit of the South:

"We must quit fostering the ungrateful viper—the Radical, white and black—in our bosom, thereby warming into life the timeless reptile to turn upon us and smite us. Better that every acre of land in Alabama should be uncultivated than that the State should ever again fall into the ruthless hands of fools, knaves, and thieves, who have well nigh ruined the material interests of the Commonwealth, and reveled in despotic power over their superiors in everything that constitutes true manhood. One of two things regarding the negro; either he must be made to keep away from the polls, or, if he must go through the farce of voting, he must be made by the controlling influence of the capital, to vote with his employer. We must labor to this end unceasingly, and at all temporary sacrifice pecuniarily. The political situation of the State is above all other considerations. As for those so-called white men who have acted in concert with negro masses, we Democrats must avoid such political lepers as they would shun physical lepers—total ostracism is the word."

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Julia Sumner Hastings, a sister of the late Charles Sumner, and the last surviving member of his direct family, died at the White Ranch, Marin county, Cal., lately.

Rev. I. S. Kallock, once of Boston, later of Kansas, and now a Baptist preacher at San Francisco, has received a call at $6,000 a year from the Michigan avenue church at Chicago.

The United Canadian Association of Toronto, Ont., have taken measures to recover the remains of the Indian Chief Tecumseh, whose body is supposed to have been buried at Moravian Town, Ont., and to have them removed to Queenstown Heights, Ont., and buried near Brock's monument.

On the next Fourth of July there will be placed in position at Carlisle, Pa., a monument over the grave of "Captain Molly Pitcher," the woman who displayed great bravery at the battle of Monmouth on the 28th of June, 1778, and who, in a well known picture of the conflict, is represented handling the ramrod of a cannon. Her grave has hitherto been unmarked.

United States District Judge Billings of Louisiana has given judgment in favor of the heirs of Jean Antoine Bernard Dauknive, the patentee of land in that State before its acquisition by the United States, that they recover from the United States, through the General Land Office, certificates of location or land scrips to the extent of 15,757.37 acres, to be located on any of the public lands of the United States, subject to private entry, at $1 25 the acre. Decrees are made at the same time in behalf of three other parties to the extent of 15,000 acres.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Juno that Venus makes her appearance now before sunrise?

This is a good time to take a census in Philadelphia and Cincinnati.

Ann Eliza Young has made $50,000 in gold, lecturing and out of her book.

Daniel Drew made his money by a scratch, and always kept his accounts in his head.

He that cannot forgive others breaks the bridge over which he himself must certainly pass.

Potato bugs are crowding together along the Atlantic coast watching for vessels bound for Ireland.

In the Egyptian exhibit at the Centennial is a statue of Rameses the Second, dated 1350 years B. C.

June is the month of roses, and they are now in full flush of beauty. There is no handsomer or sweeter flower.

A Boston baptismal service was delayed the other day because one of the converts was trying to finish a new dress.

The best school of medicine is the one which recommends all fruits in their seasons, as the best medicine to take.

Whew! The Halifax fishermen cannot attend to business on account of the quantity of floating ice in that vicinity.

A young colored lawyer of Washington has been dismissed from a Baptist Church for the heinous offense of playing croquet.

Jeff. Davis is in London. The swells won't wine and dine him as enthusiastically as they did his representatives in 1862.

Scoundrels representing themselves as agents for Eastern florists and horticulturists are swindling the farmers in the Territories.

A woman is to be hung in Buffalo on the 21st inst., and the Sheriff declares that he "would rather mow ten acres of grass than hang her."

It is a wretched Englishman who rings the National chimes at Philadelphia. His grandfather "fit into the revolution" against us.

Four-fifths of the members of the Connecticut Legislature carry parched coffee-beans in their waistcoat pockets. What a rum habit!

Florida is a good State to raise cattle in. The Spanish authorities in Cuba are paying the farmers of Florida a dollar per pound for beef.

The formal opening of the Intercolonial Railway of the British Provinces will probably occur the last of this month or the beginning of July.

A powerful mind suggests that the Democratic party is like a man riding backwards in a car—he doesn't see anything until he has passed it.

A firm in Newark have just cast a stove for the United State steamship Fulton, which weighs 15,000 pounds, and is intended to cook for 850 men.

There are seventy Catholic negroes in the College of the Propaganda, in the city of Rome, training for the missionary work in Africa and the South.

The tide of Southern travel has commenced northward. The river packets are crowded with pleasure-seekers for the cooling shades of Minnesota.

The suggestion that the Government should be urged to secure information concerning the health of the nation, is in the line of legitimate Federal work.

Last year 137 British vessels, bearing 1,450 lives, sailed away and were never heard from, over 100 of them sailing from British and British-colonial ports.

Spain proposes to put 30,000 reinforcements into Cuba within a couple of months. Some 50,000 have gone that way within seven years but have never returned.

Dom Pedro, in the short time he has been among us, has seen more of the country and its arts and industries than nine-tenths of our citizens have ever dreamed of.

It is stated that over fifty convicts in the New York State prison are wearing citizens' clothes under their uniforms. A good many people in that State who are wearing citizens clothes ought to be wearing convict uniforms.

When Congressman Thompson, of Massachusetts, was told the other day that the "old South" had been sold, he remarked, in his stuttering way, that it didn't do "for the Al-m-m-mighty to own a c-c-c-corner lot in R-B-B-Boston."

In Machinery Hall, at the Centennial, is a type setting machine which in a moment performs nine distinct operations. It manufactures the type, polishes it, and sets it in a composing stick. The mode of operation is similar to playing on a piano, each key representing a letter or figure.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is considered indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, it novates the system and prolongs life. Everybody should use it. For the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic, this wine includes the most agreeable and efficient tonic ever possessed. CITRATE of Magnetic Iodide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.
Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having my name stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive,

Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Best Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel. 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing all ordinary worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. MWF

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.

Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary

Novelties in Furniture.

Solid Walnut Chamber Suits, in Eastlake Styles.
Hugarian Ash Chamber Suits, in Eastlake Styles.
Enameled Cottage Suits, in Eastlake Styles.
White Holly and Walnut Dwarf Bookcases, in Eastlake Styles.
Eastlake Hall Racks, with Tile and Nickel Plated Ornaments.
Eastlake Mantel Mirrors.
Eastlake Cornices.
Fastlake Lambrequins.

We invite you to call and inspect our Stock, which is now full and complete.

E. EDMUNDSON & SONS, 139 Liberty Street,

FOOT OF FIFTH AVENUE.

GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

Statement of Condition of the Com'py. JANUARY 1ST, 1876.

Cash Capital	$ 500,000 00
Reserve for Re-Insurance	515,853 37
Reserve for Losses under adjustment, &c.	78,138 07
Net Surplus	619,159 88
	$1,710,151 32

INVESTMENT OF ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$ 171,826 51
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate	715,700 00
United States Bonds (market value)	389,375 00
Bonus of the City of New York and Brooklyn, (market value)	47,845 00
Bank Stocks (market value)	6,300 00
Loans, secured by Collaterals	25,462 88
Real Estate	50 487 34
Interest and Rents Accrued, January 1st, 1876	19,604 46
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	70,049 40
Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at Home Office	3,410 12
	$1,710,151 32

JOHN D. BIGGERT, Agent,
TOP Office, 61 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult E. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 99 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.
Send for circular.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZIER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

DRY GOODS.

James Caldwell & Co.

Invite special attention to their Spring Opening, which will be found unusually attractive:

LADIES' SPRING SUITS

in great variety of styles and materials, ranging in price from Five to Fifty Dollars.

Ladies' Embroidered, Braided and Trimmed

OVERDRESSES & COSTUMES,

In Black Cashmere and Drap D'Ete.

Black Cashmere Sacques and Jackets.

Black Silk Sacques and Jackets.

Linen Suits and Costumes.

Black Dress Silks,

From 75 cents to $4 50 per yard.

A choice selection of DRESS SILKS, from 75 cents to $1, in Checks, Bars, Stripes and Plain Colors.

All the new Fabrics in CHECKS, STRIPES and MIXTURES, for Ladies' Spring Suits and Dresses.

BLACK & COLORED CASHMERES.

Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.

Black Tamise Cloth. Black Grenadines and Hernanis.

Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brilliantines.

A large stock of Tambourd Lace Curtains, of our own importation, at less than regular prices.

AGENTS FOR THE

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.

James Caldwell & Co., 115 AND 117 FEDERAL STREET,

Allegheny City.

PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.

Visitors to the Exhibition in want of VISITING OR BUSINESS CARDS, FINE STATIONERY, RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS, ETC., can obtain them of

MASON & CO.,

at Exposition Grounds, and

1202 CHESTNUT STREET.

STORE OPEN IN THE EVENING.

WILLIAM HEATON,

(Late John Thornley's.)
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
RUBBER BOOTS & SHOES,
India Rubber and Gutta Percha Goods.
503 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

R. H. PALMER & CO.,

"LIMITED."

SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER,
WILL CONTINUE THE

Hat, Cap and Fur Business

AT

No. 151 Wood Street,

AND THE

STRAW, MILLINERY,

AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS

AT

No. 105 Market Street.

FOR SALE.

FIRE PROOF SAFE,

IN GOOD ORDER.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY,

GO TO THE

Bon Ton Meat and Vegetable Market

where you can buy the best Roast Beef and Tenderloin Steak for 18c per lb. Good Roast Beef and Steak 12½c per lb. Boiling Beef, 6 cents per lb. Chuck Roast, from 8 to 10 cents. Hams and Breakfast Bacon, 15c. Lard, 10c. Veal, Lamb, Pork and Mutton, 10 to 15c per lb.

GEORGE BEILSTEIN,
175 AND 177 OHIO STREET, ALLEGHENY.

ABDIEL McCLURE & CO.'S

Broom Factory and Paper Warehouse,

NO. 309 LIBERTY STREET,

Flour Sacks and Grocers' Bags.

ALSO, DEALERS IN
BRUSHES, WOODENWEAR, &c., &c.

No. 309 Liberty Street,

HEAD OF SMITHFIELD STREET.

PATENTS.

JOHNSTON & DONN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
AND
Solicitors for American and Foreign Patents.

Office, No. 16 Sixth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

And cor. of F and Eighth Sts., Washington, D. C.
JOHNSTON & DONN make examinations as to the patentability of inventions; give opinions as to value of Patents; prosecute infringements and defend Patents. Established 1865.

REINEMAN'S New Restaurant and Oyster Saloon,

No. 127 WOOD STREET, next door to First National Bank.
Open from half-past 6 A. M. to half-past 11 P. M.
FINE OYSTERS A SPECIALTY.

MRS. S. S. BAIR'S
MERCHANTS' DINING ROOMS,
NO. 146 THIRD AVENUE,
(Second door from Central Hotel, above Smithfield street). Now open and fully prepared to accommodate the public. Meals sent to offices promptly, regularly and punctually—a specialty.
DAY BOARDING REASONABLE.

ALPHABETICAL BUSINESS DIRECTORY!

CONTAINING CARDS OF
First Class Establishments, in all branches of Business, in Pittsburgh

Apothecaries.
S. S. Holland.....cor. Liberty and Smithfield sts.
Ferd. A. Abel.....172 Wylie ave.
Architects.
Boyd & Gamble.....99 Wood st.
Drum & Steen....n. e. cor. Wood st. & Fifth ave.
Agricultural Implements.
Scobie, Reed & Smith.....137 Liberty st.
Artificial Limbs.
Artificial Limb Mfr. Co., 279 Penn, near 9th st.
Advertising Agents.
J. Weaver & Co.....116 Smithfield st.
Attorneys-at-Law.
J. H. Stevenson.....104 Fifth ave.
Bridge Works.
Iron City Bridge Works.....Office, 196 Penn st.
Boots and Shoes.
J. H. Borland & Co..53 & 55 Wood, & 95 5th av.
Broker in Stocks and Bonds.
Geo. B. Hill.....309 Fourth ave.
Belting.
Thorp & Co., No. 144 Water street, dealers in Leather and Rubber Belting, Hose and Oils, of every description.
Banks.
Allegheny National.....32 Fifth ave.
Central.....47 Fifth ave.
Pittsburgh Bank for Savings.....61 Fourth ave.
Commission Merchants.
Elwood & McCracken, Commission Merchants and dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds and Wool. 1826 Liberty street.
Robt. F. Weddell.....247 Liberty st.
Carriage Manufacturers.
Louis Giesenkamp & Co...successors to C. West & Co., 75, 77, 79 Liberty st. and 92 Penn ave.
Champagne, Wines and Liquors.
B. H. Lubbers.....396 Fifth ave.
Dentists.
Greenawalt & Nelson.....11 Wylie ave
Dyeing and Scouring.
M. May.....56 Sixth ave. above Smithfield st.
Furniture.
Close, Schoonmeck & Co...Penn ave. and Tenth st.
James Milliken & Co.....89 Smithfield st.
Foundries.
Totten & Co....Twenty-fourth and Railroad sts.
A. Garrison & Co.....33 Wood st.
Fences, Wrought Iron.
Lauderbach & Co.....33 and 34 Water st.
Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating.
Walter E. Hague.....136 and 138 Wood st.
Gold Leaf and Walnut Frames.
Miller & Heidmeyer.....70 Fifth ave.
Hotels.
Central....Second to Third ave., on Smithfield st.
Union Depot Hotel.....Union Depot
Saint James.....403 405 and 407 Liberty st
Bone and Sign Painters.
John T. Gray.....94 Diamond st.
Wesley Coulter.....226 Penn ave.
John D. McFarland.....75 Fourth ave
Iron Fences.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips....91 & 93 Water street
Insurance Offices.
Manufacturers and Merchants'.....87 Wood st
Western.....cor. Fifth ave. and Wood st
Monongahela.....cor. Wood st. and Fourth ave.
Citizens'.....96 Fourth av
People's.....100 Fourth ave
Lubricating Oils.
Grim Brothers, Excelsior Oils.....226 Penn ave
Lamps.
J. P. Smith, Son & Co.....199 Liberty st.
Leather and Shoe Findings.
Daniel Kinzer.....80 Smithfield st.
Merchant Tailors.
Walter Anderson.....1 Fifth ave
Henry Smith & Sons.....98 Wylie ave
Marble Works.
John Wilkins, Jr.....395 Penn ave.
Mantles, Furnaces and Grates.
L. H. Smith & Co.....49 Sixth st.
Mechanical Photographs.
J. T. Bassford.....10½ Sixth st. (late St. Clair)
Notions and Trimmings.
Rosenbaum & Co..78 and 80 Market st. Ribbons Gloves, Hosiery, Gent's Furnishing Goods a specialty. Send for price list.
The Commercial.....70 Fifth ave.
Printers, Publishers, &c.
S. Reed Johnston & Co....Wood st., cor. Liberty
Printers and Blank Book Makers.
Bakewell & Marthens.....71 Grant st.
W. F. Bennett, n. e. cor. Wood st. and 4th ave.
A. Mathias, 99 and 101 Seventh av. (Late Irwin.)
Pork Packers.
Reese Owens & Co.....31 Seventh ave.
Wm. B. Hays & Son.....251 and 253 Liberty st.
Photographers.
Trevor McClurg.....2 and 4 Sixth st.
Patent Agents.
A. C. Johnston.....92 Diamond st.
Planing Mill and Lumber.
S. Logan.....cor. Penn and 36th sts.
Queensware Manufacturers.
E. Webster & Co., L. S. Layton, Agt., 325 Liberty
Real Estate Agents.
H. R. McClellan.....199 Liberty st.
C. Berringer.....196 Smithfield st.
Isaac M. Pennock.....114 Fourth ave.
John A. Carothers.....109 Fourth ave., 2d floor.
Railroads.
Pennsylvania Railroad.....Union Depot
Pgh., Ft. W. & Chicago R. R.....Union Depot
Pgh., Ft. W. & Chicago R. R.....Union Depot
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.....Union Depot
Allegheny Valley R. R.....Union Depot
Pgh., A. & Connellsville R. R.....Grant & Water sts.
Steam Lithographic Printing.
Armor, Fearbake & Co.....36 and 38 Sixth st
Silk Hat Manufacturers.
J. McKain.....159 Wood st.
Stoves, &c.
H. Anshutz & Son.....314 Liberty st.
Sash, Door and Blind Factors.
Amos Lewis.....cor. Seventh ave. and Grant st.
Steel Stamps and Stencils.
John D. Wyeth & Co.....92 Third ave.
W. A. Bunting, Agent.....184 Liberty st.
Slotted Moldings and Animals.
J. D. Shaw, Taxidermist.....318 Fifth ave.
Steam Pump Manufacturers.
Epping, Carpenter & Co...cor. Penn and 32d st.
Saddlery.
Singer, Nimick & Co.....52 Water st.
Park, Bro. & Co....Thirty-first and Railroad sts
Anderson, Rea & Co.....cor. Rebecca and Fifth ave
Pittsburgh Steel Casting Co. 26th & Railroad sts
Toys and Fancy Goods.
Grove & Starr, Dealer in Notions, Toys, Fancy Goods, Dolls, Baskets, Brushes, Cutlery, Carriages, Brushes, &c., 120 Wood street.
Vermin Exterminator.
Chas. Abel & Co., manufacturer.....Pittsburgh.
Wax Flower Shades.
W. C. Armor.....16 Sixth st.
Wholesale Clothiers.
Kaufman, Oppenheimer & Co.....333 Liberty st.
Wholesale Grocers.
Watt, Lang & Co.....173 and 174 Wood st.
Wood Turning and Stair Building.
W. H. Roesale & Co. 963 Penn ave., near 34th st.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

NIEMANN & AHLERS,
Merchant Tailors,
And Dealers in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Have removed to No. 101 SMITHFIELD STREET, third door from Avenue, Howard Block.

TO Coke Manufacturers.

EVAN NOKES is the oldest and best Coker in America. In an experience of sixty years he has never failed to get good Coke, regardless of the quality of the coal used. He has strong recommendations from D. J. K. Morrell, Superintendent of the Cambria Iron Company, H. S. T. Tarr, Superintendent of the Rock Hill Iron and Coal Company, and other distinguished gentlemen. He is now willing to engage himself for a month, six weeks or a longer period to iron men who want to learn how to make good Coke. He guarantees satisfaction in every case. He has yet to make a failure. Mr. Nokes tests the quality of the coal which he cokes as a milliner tests fine feeling silk before it is bought. He tests the success of the process employed by him by the color of the flame, and he never fails. Those who have had trouble in getting a good quality of Coke, and who want to be taught the secret of success, should write for terms, &c., to

EVAN NOKES,
Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa.

DOBBINS' STARCH POLISH.

A GREAT DISCOVERY!

By the use of which every family may give their Linen that brilliant polish peculiar to fine laundry work. Saving time and labor, and is more than its entire cost. Warranted. Ask for Dobbins'. SOLD EVERYWHERE.
DOBBINS, BRO. & CO., 13 N. Fourth St., Phila.
ARBUCKLES & CO., Agents, Pittsburgh.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

James Prescot & Sons,
CHIMNEY SWEEPS.

We also set Grates and do Job Bricklaying. Also, sell the Magic Cooking Range, the best in the market. We warrant to fix any Smoky Chimney. We have also a Patent Chimney to prevent Chimneys from blowing. All orders left at No. 19 ISABELLA STREET, or at the Toll House of the Suspension Bridge, will receive prompt attention.

WESLEY COULTER, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

No. 236 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh.

All orders by mail promptly attended to.

REINEKE, WILSON & CO.,

Practical Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters,

And dealers in LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS, IRON AND LEAD PIPE, CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, &c.

NO. 61 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Special attention given to Rebronzing and Gilding Chandeliers.

Insure with the Ætna of Hartford
59 FOURTH AVENUE
ASSETS JAN. 1876 $6,497,275.94
S.S. CARRIER, Agent.

OTTO WUTH,

Analytical and Consulting Chemist,

99 WATER STREET.

DRY GOODS.

1876.

New Dress Goods, Silks, Etc.,

AT

OUR VERY LOWEST PRICES.

A special bargain is now upon our counters in a large variety of

NEW SUMMER PLAIDS,

at 8, 8½, 10 and 12½c, superior good value.
Also, just opened, a very choice line of new Debege and Cashmere plaids, at 25c, just for Summer.
A new and fine variety of new Brocades, at 25, 28, 31, 37½ and 42c, special good bargains.
A choice assortment of Pongee Silk Plaids, new styles at only 87½c.
The very latest novelties in Plain and Striped Pongee Silks, at 31, 44 and 50c.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

Again we call the attention of patrons to our Silk Department, and with special pride assuring them we are now offering inducements heretofore unsurpassed anywhere. All grades from 75c to $3 per yard, but especially to our lines at

$2, $2 50 AND $3,

being unusual good value.
Full lines of Colored Silks in all the latest shades, from

$1 TO $2 50 PER YARD.

Also, a complete new line of Fancy Check and Mourning Silks at bargains.

William Semple,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL STREET ALLEGHENY.

CARPETS.

CARPETS.

CENTENNIAL. 1876. SPRING.

There are three reasons why everybody should buy from

McFarland, Collins & Co

1st.—Our Salesroom being on second floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.
2d.—We buy everything from manufacturers, so that our customers have but one profit to pay.
3d.—We sell for Cash, avoiding thereby losses by bad debts.

THE LOWEST PR

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 15, 1875.

In conversation with bankers to-day, we find nothing worthy of special notice. Business at the counter is only moderate, inclining a little to slack. Money is unusually plenty for good borrowers at 5@6, and in some cases at 6 per cent. This, too, is the report from Eastern cities, money being also plenty at 3½ to 5½ per cent., and the larger cities West complain they cannot use their funds to advantage on satisfactory securities. Bank notes here are abundant. New York exchange scarce; in several instances banks are shipping currency to their New York correspondents at 75c per thousand, to keep up their balances, and a few have been shipping within the past week that have not done so for several years. The scarcity of exchange at this time is doubtless occasioned by the light shipments of iron, steel, glass and other manufactured goods West, which in ordinary good times brings even more exchange here than is needed.

The present status of general business is a peculiar one. The iron merchant will say trade is slack, with small margin on sales. The commission merchant and the grocer complain that business is dull, and a few dry goods and trimming dealers say their business has been good, with a fair prospect for fair trade. In the summing up, there is an improvement in the trade all, over that of the corresponding time last year. The merchant is more careful in the selection of the customer he credits; and the customer in a like manner more cautious in the amount of his purchase, buying only what he can sell and pay for. Taking all in all, there is still a hopeful feeling that very soon the end of hard times will be reached.

—The ninth annual report of the Commissioner of Railroads for Ohio contains the following interesting statistics:

"There were but 86¼ miles of track laid in Ohio last year, 125 miles less than the previous year. The total number of passengers carried was 17,193,988, an increase over the previous year of 1,366,434. The total number of tons of freight carried was 25,760,501, an increase of 145,725. Tots estimate does not include supplies carried for company's use. The gross earnings of all the lines were $54,945,325 83, against $50,928,194 67 last year, a decrease of $4,432,868 84, or nearly ten per cent. The net earnings were $17,515,389 94, against $18,285,469 for the previous year, being $2,772 42 less, or a fraction over 11 per cent. decrease, and amounting to only 3 per cent. upon the paid in capital stock and indebtedness of the companies owning the lines operated. Passenger earnings were $17,116,524 48, a falling off of $5,779 82 from last year. The earnings from freight transportation were $30,280,910 11, being $6,377,696 41 less than the amount derived from this source last year, and a decrease of 12.81 per cent. The total net debt of railway companies in Ohio is $161,247,066 24. Total increase of debt $8,813,729 91."

—The Philadelphia correspondent of the New York *Bulletin* has the following concerning the movement for a new route from Philadelphia to the West:

A committee of the Commercial Exchange were designated to-day to wait upon President Gowan, of the Reading Railroad, this afternoon, to urge upon the attention of his road the immediate necessity of the grain trade for increased railway and export transfer facilities for the bringing of grain on from the West and its delivery into ocean-going vessels; and also the great advantage it would accrue to his road by the construction of temporary elevators upon the wharves of the Reading road at tide-water, and immediate arrangements for carrying grain direct from the West to this port. Permanent elevators will also be urged upon the attention of Mr. Gowan as an absolute necessity, both of his road and of the port, and it is said that should this road refuse, on account of its interest in the Tow-hee elevator, which is not at tide-water, and used for the transfer of car grain for the local trade, that then a private capitalist, who owns ground near the Reading road's wharves, is contemplating putting up such a storage elevator as is wanted of an investment. In this he will be supported by the grain trade, it is said, unless the Reading road shall take steps either for temporary or permanent elevators at this point, and within the present season, for Philadelphia is determined to have another route to the West.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

June 15, 1876.	10:30 A.M.	11:30.	1:30 P.M.	2:30.	3:30
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	122⅞	124			
5-20's, 1865	118	118			
5-20's, 1865, new	120¾	120¾			
5-20's, registered, 1867	119⅞	120			
5-20's, 1867	123	123⅛			
5-20's, 1868, registered	120	120¼			
5-20's, 1868	120¼	120¾			
10-40's	118⅝	118⅝			
10-40's, coupons	118⅝	118⅝			
Currency 6's	128	126			
New 5 per cents	111⅜	111⅜			
Western Union Tel.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
Quicksilver					
Pacific Mail	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
Panama	93	93			
Adams Express	67	68			
Wells-Fargo Express	91	91			
American Express	54½	56			
United States Ex	71½	71½			
New York Central	102	102	102	102	102¼
Erie	14½	13⅝	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
Michigan Central	94	94			95
Michigan Southern	54¾	55			
Illinois Central		92	92	92	92
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93	92			91½
Chicago & Northwestern	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
Do. preferred	61¾	61¾	61¾	62¼	62¼
Rock Island		90½	90½	90½	90½
St. Paul common	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½
Do. preferred	72	72½	72½	72½	72½
Wabash common	10¾	10¾	11	11	11
Ohio & Mississippi	16¾	16¾	17	17¾	18
Union Pacific	77	77	77	77	77
South Carolinas, April	32½	32½			
South Carolinas, July	32½	32½			

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central			58½
Reading			
United Cos. of N. J	139		
Pgh., Tyl'e & Buf			10
Lehigh Valley	56½		
Allegheny Valley	101		
Central Transportation	48½	49	
P. C. & St. L. m. b	8¾	8¾	600

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 112⅝.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Call loans 3@6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@5½ per cent. Customs receipts $215,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $255,000. Clearings $20,000,000. Sterling firm at 485¾@486¾.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 112⅝, and closed at 112⅝. Borrowing rates 2@3 per cent. Loans also made flat and light for carrying.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds strong at a slight advance. Railroad bonds dull. Pacific Mail, Ohio and Mississippi seconds, which declined to 69, State bonds firm. Stocks dull and with the exception of Lake Shore was nearly unchanged and lower, and New Jersey Central, which declined to 86½ regular and to 78, seller sixty days, the market was without any interesting features. Transactions only 63,000 shares, of which 9,000 were Pittsburgh, 6,000 Western Union, 3,600 Northwestern, 7,000 St. Paul, 53,000 Lake Shore and 3,000 Ohio and Mississippi. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	68¾	Rock Island	108¾
Quicksilver	14¾	St. Paul common	40¾
Do. preferred	72½	Do. preferred	79½
Pacific Mail	21¾	Toledo & Wabash	17
Do. preferred	37½	Do. preferred	29½
Adams Express	68	Ft. Wayne	100½
Wells-Fargo Ex	92	Chicago & Alton	102¼
U. S. Express	54½	Do. preferred	108
New York Central	102¾	Ohio & Mississippi	16
Erie	13¾	Del. & Lackawa	94½
Do. preferred	19	Atlantic & P. Tel	15¾
Harlem	139½	Missouri Pacific	103½
Do. preferred	133	Central Pacific	94
Michigan Central	88	Indiana Central	4
Canada	116	Huntington & P	4
Lake Shore	55½	Hannibal & St. Joe	13
Illinois Central	97	Central Pac. bonds	108½
Cleveland & Pittsb	92	Union Pacific stock	76½
Northwestern	41¾	Union Pac. bonds	105½
Do. preferred	62	Del. and Hudson	104½
C. C. & I	40½	Del. and Lack.	89½
N. J. Central	80½		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	123¾	New 5's	117½
5-20's, 1865	115¼	10-40's, registered	116
5-20's, 1865, new	121¼	10-40's, coupons	118¼
5-20's, 1867	123¼	Currency 6's	125
5-20's, 1868, reg	124¾		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	44	Virginia, old	34
Tennessee, new	42¾	Missouri 6's	107
Virginia, new	30		

LONDON, June 15, 5 P. M.—Consols 94 9-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 105; do 1867, 108, ex-coupon; 10-40's, 107; new 5's, 109¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 97¾; Erie 23¾; do preferred 48.

PARIS, June 15.—Rentes 106 francs 97½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, June 15.—United States bonds—New 5's 103¾.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 15, 1876.

There was a quiet and unchanged condition of mercantile affairs during the leading features of trade being as previously reported. No marked changes in quotations were noted, except an advance in eggs, which were scarce and 5@c higher. Groceries showed some activity, but other leading staples were sluggish. The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,725	Cheese, lbs	68
Wheat, bus	1,080	Butter, pkgs	110
Rye, bus	330	Bacon, lbs	110
Oats, bus	3,615	Hay, bales	305
Potatoes, bus	845		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market continues dull and stagnant with only a light amount of business doing. Wheat is nominal. We note choice Michigan white winter at $1 38@40; prime Indiana red winter at $1 30@1 32; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter $1 25@1 28. Northwestern spring at $1 25@1 30. Corn is dull and sale at former quotations, for prime grades, while inferior qualities have to be shaded 1@2c. We quote shelled at 54@55c for yellow; 52@53c for high-mixed; 52@53c for low-mixed; we quote ear at 50@55c for prime yellow; 52@54c for mixed. Oats were weak with values rather weak; 1 car white oats sold on track at 36c. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 34@35c; white do 36@37c; Western white 38@39c. Barley is out of market and quotations are nominal at 75@90c, as to quality. Rye is easy at 75@76c per bushel. Jobbing sales rule 3@4c above quotations.

FLOUR—Is steady and unchanged. The following are the current rates for the choicest grade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 75 per barrel; choice amber do $7 25; red wheat flour $7@7 50; in sacks 25c off $ barrel. The jobbing brands of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady, as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $6@7 25; white wheat $7 50@7 75. Wheat flour quoted at $6 25@6 50; Minnesota $7 50@8 75; do at St. Louis $6 25@6 50; choice patents $8 50@9 00; red winter wheat flour is active at $6 00@6 25; Graham flour $6 75@7 00; cornmeal 75c $ bushel; oatmeal $5 75 $ barrel; Rye flour $5 00 $ barrel.

HAY—The market continues overstocked and depressed. We quote prime at 11 tons at $15 00@16 00 $ ton; No. 2 $13 00@14 00; upland prairie $10 00@11 00.

MILL FEED—The market is quiet. We quote bran at $15 00@15 50 $ ton; seconds and shipstuffs $18 00@19 00; middlings $20 00@25 00; chopped feed $20 00@24 00. Oil meal is jobbing at $2 15@2 25 $ cwt.

Petroleum.

June 15—After closing of yesterday's regular market, at night there was quite a spurt created, which carried prices up for the favorite lines to $2 00¾. This morning the market opened rather weak, reacting from last night's excitement. The prices at opening were nominally $2 95 bid and $2 00¾ asked for Conduit, United and Union. No support being given to these figures the prices gradually fell off to $2 00¼, and then to $2 01¾ from which in the afternoon the feeling became firmer and prices advanced to $2 03@2 04¾ for Conduit, United and Union. Shipment seemed in somewhat better demand, but prices were not materially changed from yesterday's quotations.

REFINED.—The market was firm; prices held their own; holders evidently were not anxious to unload. We quote free on cars for round lots standard white 11@11½c; New York delivery 14¼c this month; Baltimore 14½c; Philadelphia 14¾c.

OIL BARRELS.—Inactive with sales of country at $1 05 city at $1 20@1 25.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, June 15, closing 14.—With the creek markets in better shape there is a disposition to hold at stronger rates. The demand is perhaps a trifle better. Sales of 1,000 barrels crude in bulk at 8½c; 3,000 barrels do in shipping order, on private terms; 3,000 barrels held at 14¼c; after Change sales were reported of 12,000 barrels do, New York delivery, at 14½c; 8,000 barrels Philadelphia do at 14¾c; 10,000 barrels Baltimore do at 14¾c, closing strong. Crude in bulk quoted at 8½c. Actual in shipping order; refined 14¼@14½c; New York, 14¾c; Philadelphia 14¾c; Baltimore refined rules at 14½c; at Philadelphia 14¾c.

PARKERS, June 15.—The market closed last night firm, with $2 05¾ bid for Lima, and opened this morning at $2 05 bid. It is now a little weaker, with $2 05¾ bid. There is some inquiry for shipment at $2 25.

TITUSVILLE, June 15.—Market firm at $2 21½ bid.

OIL CITY, June 15.—Market firm and active at $2 02½ bid; $2 03¾ asked for United. There has been a number of transactions on private terms for immediate shipment; quoted $2 25@2 27½.

ROUSEVILLE, June 15.—Market quiet and unchanged; quoted at $2 20.

TIDIOUTE, June 15.—Market firmly held at $2 20.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—Market firm; standard white 14½c; crude 8½c; cases 18½c.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, June 15.—Petroleum dull; crude 8¾@8¾c; refined 14¾@14¾c; cases 18@21c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—Petroleum quiet; crude 8¾c; refined 14¾@14¾c.

BALTIMORE, June 15.—Petroleum dull; crude 8¾@8¾c; refined 14@14½c.

LIVERPOOL, June 15.—Refined petroleum 10¾ d; do spirits 8d.

ANTWERP, June 15.—Refined petroleum 28½ francs.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

Crude receipts Allegheny Valley R.R. bbls. 2,344
Refined shipments A. V. R. R. 169

Dry Goods.

The movement of trade among our wholesale dry goods houses has been moderately steady for the past week, this element of maintaining a more liberal business than any other line of the trade. The changes in prices this week are confined to a reduction of ¼c in Conestoga tickings; otherwise there is a steady feeling throughout the list of goods jobbing in this market. Prices current are as follows:

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Width.	P'ce	Width.	P'ce
Anchor A No. 1	36 8½	Newburg	36 6½
Penn Mill do	4-4 8½	Laconia E	36 7
Eagle No. 1	36 8½	Laconia B	36 7¼
Western trade	36 7¾	Laconia O	40 8
Magnolia	36 7	Laconia	4-4 7¼
Avondale	36 6	Laconia	10-4 27½
Conestoga A	39 6	Conestoga	10-4 27½
Chippewa C	36 5	Waltham	40 12½
Nonatook	4-4 8½	Juniata B, fine	5-4 8

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

Commowh'th O. 37	5	Lonsdale	36 10½
Suffolk L	36 6¾	Lonsdale Cam	36 14
Sharon	36 7	Fruit of Loom	36 10½
Red Bank	36 7	Bay Mill	36 10½
Rochdale	36 8	Davol	36 12
Blackstone	36 9	Wamsutta	36 13½
White Rock	36 10½	Waltham	42 12
Pocahontas	36 9	Pepperell	9-4 25
Hill	36 9½	Pepperell	10-4 30

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	10½	White	10
Glasgow	10	Mechanic	8

SHIRTING PRINTS.

Haircloth cheviots	6¾	Oriental	6
Cochecco	6	Sprague's	5½
Merrimac	6	American	5½
Anchor	6	Allen's	5½

PRINTS.

Conestoga fa'cy	6	Oriental fancy	6
Hamilton fa'cy	6	Cocheco fancy	6¾
Garner fancy	5¾	Harter	6¾
Amoskeag fa'cy	6	Berlin solid	6¾
Richmond	6	Simpson's black	6¾
Merrimac	6	" fine black	6¾
American fancy	5¾	" mourning	6¾
Southbridge	6		

TICKING.

Conestoga X	7-8	9½	Thorndike	7-8	10½
Conestoga A A	7-8	10½	Portsmouth	7-8	17
Conestoga A A	4-4	14	Portsmouth	4-4	18
" gold m'd	4-4	16	Whittaker	7-8	28
" prem. A	4-4	19	Whittaker	4-4	32

MISCELLANEOUS.

White carpet chain	Colored carp't ch'n
fine	fine
Cot'n bat	10@12½@16@18 Cotton twine

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, June 15.—There was a better demand for men's wear, woolens and the market has improved in tone. Cotton goods are quiet in first hands, but are jobbing fairly. Bleached shirtings are moving steadily. White ground fancy and shirting prints in moderate request. Dress goods, shawl and hosiery quiet. Foreign goods dull.

Drugs and Chemicals.

DRUGS—There is an active jobbing trade among the wholesale drug houses. The following is a good list of quotations as furnished by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists, Liberty street:

Acetic	12	18	Magneal	80	1 00
Citric	80	1 00	Carb	40	45
Muriatic	2½	3	Manna	60	70
Nitric	8½	9	Morphia	2 00	2 25
Sulphuric	2½	4	Nut Nol	1 25	1 30
Tartaric	60	65			
Alcohol, gal	2	2 35	Anise	2 50	2 75
Aloe			Bergamot	4 50	5 00
Cape	15	20	Castor	1 11	1 16
Socot	40	50	Cassia	2 00	2 10
Am Carb	19	20	Cloves	1 80	2 00
Arg Nit	60	65	Cod liver	1 00	1 10
Arnotta	50	60	Lemon	2 50	5 75
Asbs			Linseed, raw	65	68
Bal Copa	35	45	Linseed, b'l'd	62	65
Bal Gurjun	30	35	Neats F, gal	90	1 35
Barytasulph	3½	4	Olive, gal	1 75	2 50
Bark			" qurts, doz	22	24
" pale	20	25	" pints, doz	12	13
" com'n	10	12	Origan	50	60
Black Dutch	20	25	Peppermint	60	1 00
American	4	6	Rosemary	1 00	1 50
Sand Ind	11	12	Sassafras	50	60
German	8	10	Sperm	2 10	2 25
Ital	10	12	Tanner's	90	95
Blue vitr	11	12	Whale	82	85
Borax	11	12	Wintergr	1 75	2 00
Borax refd	12	13	Opium	7 75	8 00
Brim pwd	5	6	Paris, bbl	3 75	4 00
Florsulph	5	6	Bbls	4	5
Cayenne	30	35	Pitch	2	2½
Caustic	5	6	Bichrom	22	24
Chalk prep	8	10	Prussiate	22	24
Iodide	2	2 25	Iodide	2	2 10
Chamois	75	1 00	Putty	4	4½
Cinchonidia	25	30	Quin sulph	2 20	2 30
Cinchonia	25	30	Quinine	2 20	2 30
Coal tar	10	12	Rochelle	30	35
Copperas	2½	3	Root		
Copperas, bbl	1	1 25	Gentian	8	12
Copperas, solu	3	4	Ginger	15	16
Cream tart	30	35	Jalap	40	45
Cuttle bone	15	20	Mandrake	15	20
Dover's pow	2 50	2 75	Orris	30	35
Epsom salts	3	3½	Poke	10	12
Ergot	1	1 25	Rhubarb	75	1 00
Extract			Sarsaparilla	30	35
Logwood	12	14	Senega	1 00	1 20
Hematox	13	15	Spikenard	30	35
Madder	14	17	Valerian	50	60
Fer. Red	2½	3	Seed		
Flake White	12	15	Anise	20	25
Gamboge	90	1 00	Canary	5	6
Gelatine	90	1 00	Hemp	7	7½
Glassware	60	65	Cardamon	1 60	2 00
Glue, brown	20	25	Mustard	18	20
Glue, white	30	35	Sanna	50	60
Glycerine	30	35	Worm	25	30
Hops	60	70	Soda, bi carb	5	6
Iodine	5 00	5 25	Soap Cast	11	14
Iodoform	5 00	5 25	Castile	14	16
Lead, acet	18	20	Sugar Lead	24	26
Lime, chlor	3	3½	Tarsp epsal	3	4
Lupulin	60	65	Varnish		
Maces	1 00	1 10	Coach, No 1	1 00	1 40
Mace, No 1	1 25	1 30	Japan	1	1 50
Madder	14	17	Turpentine	45	50
Ven Red	2½	4			

NATIONA CHEMICAL.—There is a steady trade at firm prices. The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Manufacturing Company to the wholesale trade:

Saponifier—50 cases at		Case	87 50
Less quantity		Case	90 00
Greenwich lye, (50 cases)		Case	5 00
Potash lye, (50 cases) (delivered in Phila.)		Case	6 00
Less quantity		Case	6 25
Bi carb soda	2 kegs	₰ lb	4½@4¾c
Less quantity		₰ lb	4½@4¾c
Sal soda	2 kegs	₰ lb	2½c
Less quantity		₰ lb	2½c
Sal soda	25 bbls	₰ lb	2½c
Less quantity		₰ lb	2½c
Caustic soda	10 drums	₰ lb	5½@5¾c
Less quantity		₰ lb	6c
Copperas	20 bbls	₰ lb	1¼c
Less quantity		₰ lb	1½c
Porous alum	10 bbls	₰ lb	3½c
Sulphuric acid		₰ lb	2½c
Sulphuric acid		₰ lb	4 c
Muriatic acid		₰ lb	3½c
Nitric acid		₰ lb	8½c
Chloride calcium		₰ lb	3½c
Pure alumina		₰ lb	10 c
Lump alum		₰ lb	3½@3½c

Terms, cash in 30 days.

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS, &c.—The demand for white lead and paints is brisk at full prices. The following are the quotations for the wholesale trade:

	Per lb.
White lead, pure in lots of 2,000 lbs in oil	10 c
Do, pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil	10½c
Do, fancy brands from	8 @ 9 c
White lead dry (strict'y pure) in kegs	10 @11 c
Orange mineral	12 @13 c
Pure red lead	10 @11 c
Painters' red lead	9 @10 c
Litharge	9½@10 c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	13 c
Lehigh Montague Co.'s French zinc	15 @16 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	3 @3 4 c
Spirits turpentine, per gall, in barrel lots	40 @42 c

ASHES—The market is dull and unchanged. Soda ash, refined, $4 00@4 25 ₰ keg; for high test; common $3 25@3 50; black lead $5 00; arsenic 06 00; potash $5 50@6 00; pearl-ash $6 00@6 50; nitrate of soda $3 50@3 75; manganese $5 50; flour spar $2 50.

General Merchandise.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market is steady. We quote alcohol at 92@2 25 ₰ gallon. Highwines are a little easier at $1 14@1 15 ₰ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a sluggish demand at steady prices. We quote: Extra gunny bags 23c; do second-hand 22c; do Union rags 24c; American A's 23c; Philadelphia A's 23c; California grain bags 9c; English do 12c; Penn Mill 3 bushel 42c; do 2½ bushel 36c; do 2 bushel 30c; Allegheny 2 bushel do 29c.

BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ½ lb cans at $1 50 ₰ dozen; ¼ lb cans at $1 00; 1 lb cans at $6 50; 5 lb cans $22 00; 10 lb boxes 40c ₰ lb. Market steady and demand good.

BRISTING—Trade is moderate at unchanged rates. We quote the following price-list of the leading makes of belting:

	Per foot.		
1 inch wide	6	5 inches wide	58
1¼ inch wide	12	5½ inches wide	69
1½ inches wide	18	6 inches wide	69
2½ inches wide	24	7 inches wide	73
3 inches wide	30	8 inches wide	96
3½ inches wide	36	10 inches wide	1 14
4 inches wide	42	12 inches wide	1 38
4½ inches wide	48	14 inches wide	1 62

Discount 15 to 30 per cent., as to quality and quantity.

BROOMS—There is a moderate trade. The following are the rates of local manufacturers:

No. 5 extra parlor	$ 00
No. 4 carpet	3 75
No. 3 carpet	3 50
No. 6 hurl, 4-string, first quality	2 25
No. 5 hurl, 3-string, first quality	2 00
No. 4 hurl, 3-string, first quality	2 75
No. 3 hurl, 3-string, first quality	2 00
No. 5 stock braid, 3-string	2 75
No. 4 stock braid, 3-string	2 50
No. 3 varnished handles, hurl	2 50
No. 4 varnished handles, hurl	2 25
No. 3 common	1 75
No. 1 common	1 70
No. 3 shakers	2 75
Toy brooms	1 00@1 50
Toy whisk brooms	1 00@1 50

BROOM CORN—The demand is fair with easy values. Short brush is plenty, but long is scarce and wanted. We quote choice hurl 10@10½c; No. 1 hurl 8@9c; choice old brush that will work up 7¼@8c; choice medium 6½c; fair to good medium 6@6½c; inside and covers 6@6½c; inferior 5@5½c; long green old crooked 6c; red tipped crooked 4½@5½c.

WOOL—We quote as follows: Best Indiana unwashed staves $35 00; breaking alone $40 00; staves alone $32 00; West Virginia long back staves $22 00@24 00; rough do $20 00@22 00; sawed do $20 00. Oil barrels—Countries $1 10; city make $1 20.

HIDES AND LEATHER—Leather is easy and rather dull. Hides show a firm feeling. Prices are steady and unchanged as follows:

Leather

Oak sole, country	30@	31
Oak sole, city	38@	39
Red sole, B. A. heavy and mid	28@	30
Red sole, Orinoco	28@	30
Red sole, good dgd	23@	27
Oak, rough	24@	26
Harness, city oak	33@	38
Harness, country	32@	36
Harness, No. 2 and common	28@	30
Fair skirting	40@	43
Fair bridle, ₰ doz	$84 00@$95 00	
Belt leather	40@	42
Finished calf	90@$1 25	
Finished upper, ₰ foot	18@	20
Finished kips	50@	90

Hides.

Green salted cows	6¾@	7
Green salted steers, light	7¾@	8
Green salted steers, heavy	9 @	9¼
Green salted calf	9 @11	
Green butcher cows		5¾
Green butcher steers, light		6
Green butcher steers, heavy		7
Green butcher calf		10

OILS—There is more activity and steady, changes there are are in a downward direction. We quote jobbing prices as follows: Neatsfoot, No. 1 pure, per gallon, $1 00; miners' oil—No. 1, 60c; head light, 150 degrees fire test, 13c; carbon, 110 degrees fire test, 11½@12c; extra engine (amber color), 50c. No. 2 engine (amber color), 40c; extra engine (dark), 35c; spindle oil, 50c; West Virginia, 28 degrees gravity, 30c; No. 2 West Virginia, 25c; natural lubricating, 30@35c; miners' gravity, 18@20c; car oil, No. 1, 15c; car oil, No. 2, 10c; lumber burning or torch oil 140 fire test 10@12c; residuum (prepared), $4 00; residuum (common), $3 00@3 50; axle grease, ₰ gross, $12 00; rolling mill grease, ₰ pound, 7c; bleached winter whale oil 75c; straight oil, for tanners, 55@57c.

TAPPS—Bailing paper 4@5c ₰ lb, as to quality; manilla 7@12c; hardware papers 6@12c; rag wrapping 1½@3½c; straw papers 1@2c; straw news 67@1c; rag news 12½@13c; border paper 18c ₰ lb.

RAGS—Cotton mixed 2¾@3c ₰ lb; and woolen 3@c.

STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $6 00 ₰ gross.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $5 00; hand sapoli, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—The market is steady, with a slightly improved demand. We quote jobbing prices as to ₰ bbl for No. 1; $1 30 for extra do; $1 50 for dairy. Liverpool salt repacked in barrels or sacks of 280 lbs, $2 5 per sack; dairy salt in small sacks $4 00 ₰ bbl.

WOODEN WARE—There is an active demand at steady prices as follows:

No. 1 tubs ₰ dozen			7 50
No. 2 tubs ₰ dozen			6 75
No. 3 tubs ₰ dozen			6 50
3-hoop pails ₰ dozen			2 10
2-hoop pails ₰ dozen			1 60
Washboard, patent, ₰ dozen			2 75
Washboards, common, ₰ dozen			2 25
Clothes pins, round head, ₰ box			30

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, June 15, 1876.

THE MARKETS.

There is little new to give the reader with regard to the state of the market. So far as cattle and sheep are concerned, the dullness heretofore noted still continues and prices have a downward tendency. Bottom prices do not seem to have yet been touched. Prices of cattle range from $4 00 to $4 90 per cwt. As there were no cattle reported sold to-day, we will not undertake to state their value. The hog market was fairly active, as the sales reported below will show. Light hogs are most sought after. The ruling rates of the market were for Philadelphias $5 50@5 60 per cwt; Yorkers $5 15@5 30 per cwt; stockers $5 00@5 00 per cwt; roughs $4 00@5 25 per cwt.

SALES

The following sales of cattle and hogs were made to-day:

CATTLE.

Thursday, June 15.—19 head, 20,630 lbs, $4 85; 16 head, 19,750 lbs, $4 74@4 75; 8 do, 8,440 lbs, $4 25; 2 head, 2,300 lbs, $1 80; 18 head, 22,140 lbs, $4 85; 19 head, 19,710 lbs, $4 12½; 1 cow $35 00; 6 head, 7,850 lbs, $4 00; 1 steer, 1,500 lbs, $4 00.

HOGS.

Thursday June 15—19 head, 8,420 lbs, $5 25; 40 head, 10,100 lbs, $5 30; 41 head, 9,570 lbs, $5 35; 62 head, 15,760 lbs, $5 40; 41 head, 9,310 lbs, $5 30; 29 head, 6,580 lbs, $5 50; 5 head, 1,110 lbs, $5 60; 20 head, 4,610 lbs, $5 55; 25 head, 6,030 lbs, $5 45; 26 head, 3,550 lbs, $5 40; 76 head, 4,060 lbs, $5 40; 33 head, 7,350 lbs, $5 30; 34 head, 7,190 lbs, $5 25; 95 head, 8,410 lbs, $5 60; 14 head, 3,080 lbs, $5 40; 19 head, 4,570 lbs, $5 40; 45 head, 10,310 lbs, $5 30, 29 head, 6,380 lbs, $5 40; 56 head, 10,760 lbs, $5 40; 32 head, 6,860 lbs, $5 45; 14 head, 1,420 lbs, $5 20; 352 head, 68,220 lbs, $5 40; 4 head, 1,140 lbs, $3 25; 10 head, 25,060 lbs, $5 40; 4 head, 7,020 lbs, $5 45; 42 head, 11,610 lbs, $5 45; 33 tops, 9,830 lbs, $5 46; 18 head, 13,680 lbs, $5 55; 39 head, 7,050 lbs, $5 30; 13 head, 2,600 lbs, $5 40; 40 head, 7,250 lbs, $5 30; 41 head, 8,140 lbs, mixed, $5 46; 11 grass, 1,670 lbs, $5 00; 3 head, 570 lbs, $5 00.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, June 15.—Cattle—Receipts 830 head, making 2,350 for three days, against 3,690 head for the same time last week. Fresh offerings are liberal, confined to only native steers, medium to prime quality, all bought in Chicago and owned by two firms. Trade dull and inactive; no change in prices, but a number of cars are held out of the market expecting an advance.

Sheep—Receipts 3,380 head, making 8,730 head for three days, against 7,670 head for the same time last week. Trade quiet and dragging; slow sales at $4 00@5 50 for common to good. Lambs steady at $6 50@7 00 for spring lambs. A very good. A few choice and extra Jersey lambs sold at $10

THE CONVENTION.

[Continued from First Page.]

Mr. Hawley—Mr. President, you must be aware that your committee on Resolutions, upon assembling, found itself constituted of men of somewhat differing sentiments and widely separate localities, and mostly strangers to each other. We have in general agreed upon the statements we are about to present to you, and respectfully submit it to you for your consideration and for your amendment if you choose. It is as follows:

When, in the economy of Providence, this land was to be purged of human slavery, and when the strength of the Government of the people, by the people for the people was to be demonstrated, the Republican party came into power. Its deeds have passed into history, and we look back to them with pride, and incited by their manner and high aims for the good of our country and mankind, and looking to the future with unfaltering courage, hope and purpose, we, the representatives of the party in National Convention assembled, make the following declaration of principles:

First, The United States of America is a nation, not a league by the combined working of the National and State Governments under their respective constitutions, the rights of every citizen are secured at home and protected abroad, and the common welfare promoted.

Second. The Republican party has preserved this Government to the hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth, and they are now enthusiastic for the truths spoken in the cradle, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness; that for the attainment of these ends governments have been instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; until these truths are practically obeyed, or, if need be, vigorously enforced, the work of the Republican party is unfinished.

Third, The permanent pacification of the Southern States to the Union and the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights, are duties to which the Republican party are sacredly pledged. [Applause.] The power to provide for the enforcement of the principles embodied in the recent Constitutional amendments is vested by those amendments in the Congress of the United States, and we declare it to be the solemn obligation of the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government to use all their constitutional powers for removing any just causes of discontent on the part of any class, and securing every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political and public rights. [Applause.] To this end, we imperatively demand a Congress and Chief Executive whose courage and fidelity to these duties shall not falter until these results are placed beyond dispute or recall. [Applause.]

Fourth, The act of Congress signed by President Grant, the National Government assumed to redeem the solemn promises of the nation, and we hold inviolate the pledges made by law, when the faith of the people is kept, the strength of the nation is husbanded, its resources are developed, its wealth increases, its burdens are lightened, its credit is established, and the whole country blessed. We denounce the violation of these pledges, or any device or pretext for their evasion, as a national crime. We demand the payment of the public debt as rapidly as the just claims of the citizens will permit. We denounce repudiation in any form or disguise as a national crime; and the Republican party pledges to the people, as a first measure of relief, such legislation as will enable the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain specie payments hereafter.

Fifth, We denounce the fraudulent schemes and wicked conspiracies which have been exposed in the Department of the Interior, in the Post-Office Department, in the Navy Department, in the Treasury Department, in the Indian service, and in the Department of Justice, as a disgrace to the Government and to the times, and we demand the most searching investigation into these charges, and the most effective legislation and executive action for the punishment of the criminals and the reformation of the service.

Sixth, We rejoice in the quickened conscience of the people concerning official frauds, and will hold public officers to a more rigid responsibility, and engage that the prosecution and punishment of those who betray official trusts shall be speedy, thorough and unsparing. [Cheers.]

Seventh, The public school system of the several States is the landmark of the American Republic, and with a view to its security and perpetuity we recommend an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing that hereafter no State shall make any appropriation of money or property for the benefit of any schools or institutions under sectarian control. [Great applause, continued several minutes.]

In response to repeated calls, General Hawley read the plank a second time amid the deliberate and audience repeated the cheers.

Eighth, The revenue necessary for the current wants of the Government and for the just public debt must be largely derived from duties upon importations, which, so far as possible, should be adjusted to promote the highest of American labor and advance the prosperity of the whole country. [Applause.]

Ninth, We favor opposition to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be devoted to free homes for the people.

Tenth, it is the imperative duty of the Government so to modify the present system of European governments that the same protection shall be afforded to the adopted citizen that is given to the native born, and that all necessary laws be passed to prevent the return of the absolute power of any State to the Union.

Eleventh, it is the immediate duty of Congress to thoroughly investigate the effect of the emigration and importation of Mongolians upon the moral and material interests of the country. [Applause.]

Twelfth, The Republican party recognizes the material and moral advantages that result from the establishment of equal rights for woman by the action of the American people, and points to the Republican Legislatures in the laws which concern the personal and property relations of wives, mothers and widows, and to the appointment and election of women to the superintendence of education, charities and other trusts [Cheers] as the party demands all this class of citizens for additional rights and privileges not now granted by law, justly entitled to respectful consideration. [Applause.]

Thirteenth. The Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States. For their government and the exercise of this power it is the high duty of Congress to prohibit and extirpate in the Territories that relic of barbarism, polygamy, and to secure to every citizen thereof, shall secure this end, and the supremacy of American institutions in all the Territories. [Applause.]

Fourteenth, The pledges which the nation has given to our soldiers and sailors must be kept. The grateful people will always hold those who perilled their lives for their country's preservation as the highest type of manhood.

Fifteenth, We sincerely deprecate all sectional feeling and tendencies. We therefore note with deep solicitude that the Democratic party can only claim the electoral votes which the electoral vote of a united South, secured through the efforts of those who were recently arrayed against the nation, and we invoke the earnest attention of the country to the grave truth that a success thus achieved would be upon sectional strife, and imperil the national honor and human rights. We charge the Democratic party as the party of the same in character and spirit as when it sympathized with treason; with unabated power in the House of Representatives the triumph and opportunity of the nation's recent foes, and applauding in unseemly haste the National Capitol the sentiments of unrepented rebellion; with sending Union soldiers to the outposts of the frontier, to appease by force the front, with deliberately proposing to repudiate the plighted faith of the Government; with being equally false and imbecile upon the overshadowing financial question; with preventing the ends of justice by its partisan misimanagement and obstruction of investigation; with proving itself through the period of its ascendancy in the Lower House of Congress utterly incompetent to administer the Government, and unworthy a trust implied by creating a party thus alike unworthy, recreant and incapable. [Cheers.]

Seventeenth, The National Administration merits commendation for its honorable work in the management of domestic and foreign affairs, and President Grant deserves the continued and hearty gratitude of the American people for his patriotism and the eminent services in war and in peace. [Cheers.]

Mr. Pierce, of Mississippi—Mr. President and gentlemen of the convention, I desire to move an amendment to the platform which has been read, to make a fifteenth plank in favor of that amendment. I move to amend by striking out what appears upon the fourteenth plank and inserting a plank in favor of Chinese immigration. [Applause.] The Republican party has existed twenty years, is now old, and meets to-day for the sixth time in national convention, and this is the first time in all that long period that any attempt has ever been made to put in its platform a discrimination of race. [Cheers.]

In 1856, on the platforms of Illinois, Abraham Lincoln met his great antagonist on this ground of Republican Progress and Reform. Independence had that doctrine been confined to the Caucasian to the exclusion of the African, Mongolian or other races. I denounce, therefore, that resolution as a departure from the line and principles of Abraham Lincoln. I denounce it as a departure from every Republican platform adopted by every Republican Convention. I denounce it as a violation of the principles of the Declaration of Independence. I denounce it as contrary to the great law of Christian life, which strictly proclaims that there is no distinction between red and white and black before move this amendment. I will not accept this resolution. It is not my doctrine, it is not the doctrine of the Republican party. Not a man from New England voted for it, and the only African on our committee recorded his vote against it.

Governor Axtell, of New Mexico—In relation to the proposed amendment, I have confidence of the Convention for but one or two words. The Republicans of the Pacific States, the fact all persons irrespective of party, desire that Congress should investigate the question of Mongolian or Chinese immigration. There is no other action called for by the resolution, but simply to investigate that question. It is a statement of those States, founded upon the fact that this immigration is not in good faith; that it is, in fact, the importation of coolies and slaves; that it is an importation of labor hired in China at the ports, paid there, we will suppose at four dollars a month, with contracts running three or four years, under the Coolie system; that they come under pretense of immigration to the country, and by their pagan and filthy habits, degrade American labor. [Cheers.] We have asked Congress to investigate the subject. We ask that the great Republican party, that has always to-day advocated the principle that should investigate this subject; that the time has come for this step to be taken, and we trust that this simple request from our brethren on the Pacific slope will be acceded to simply and only for an investigation.

Senator Jones, of Nevada—Gentlemen of the Convention, after so long and tedious a session, I don't propose to occupy your time essentially on this Convention but a very few moments on this question. The question is one of the greatest importance not only to the white citizens, but our laborers, with regard to the reward that they shall get for their labor, and with regard to the morals of the country. The people of the Pacific coast have found an invasion more than the grass hopper plague—worse than the plague of the locusts. They find a people who bring with them the vices of every country, not the knowledge of our language; a brutalized people, a people who recognize neither honesty among their men nor virtue among their women; and they have planted themselves like a Lazarus, sore at our gates. I believe there is scarcely an exception on the Pacific coast with regard to the action which should be taken by this Convention on the resolutions submitted by the committee. Many of us, therefore, feel that the allegiance of the people upon that coast—are in favor of protecting the Chinese but we find that the public opinion is so strong against them there that it is almost impossible to do so. The very Republicans don't vote. It has degenerated into libidinous slang. They do nothing to support the schools of the country, they do nothing to support the churches of the country; they do nothing to support organized society in that country. The Chinaman can work for ten cents a day perhaps, and successfully compete with the American laborer who raises a large family, who in the country is in danger, places himself in the forefront of defense. In these resolutions already offered here, and to which no opposition has been made, I find one with relation to the tariff, that the duties on imports shall be so levied that the rights of the American laborer shall be protected, that he shall receive as high wages as it is possible for him to receive. I have no doubt that the gentlemen who addressed you in favor of the resolutions opposing and traversing the resolutions submitted by the committee as to the protection of the import of tariffs for the protection of the American laborer. That is to say, he is in favor of imposing a tariff upon goods or manufactures from abroad, under pretense that the American laborer will be protected; but he shows himself to be in favor of an unlimited and free importation of the Coolie semi-slave labor to compete with the honest American laborer of the Pacific Coast. [Applause.] This resolution asks for nothing but this, that this convention calls on Congress to appoint a committee to inform itself so that it shall know as much about this question as those who live on that side of the country, and have been subjected to all of its horrors. All it asks is that Congress shall investigate, and if nothing shall be necessary then, of course nothing will be done. I hope there will be no serious opposition to the passage of the resolution as offered by the committee.

Mr. Dutcher, of New York—Mr. President and gentlemen of the convention, I will not occupy your time but a moment. I listened with pleasure, as I have listened before, to the eloquence of the representative from Massachusetts. I always listened with pleasure to these earnest, strong phrases in behalf of liberty, by whomsoever they may be offered. [Applause;] but standing as we do upon the threshhold of the second century of the republic, we must give careful consideration to all questions that come before this Convention. [Cheers.] We cannot afford to be unjust; we cannot afford to be unfair. We will not be unjust, we will not be unfair to any citizen; and while we recognize the rights of all men, whatever their color, whatever their creed, or whatever their condition, to come to our shores, and we promise them a hearty welcome, yet I protest in the interests of the free laborers who came from other sections of the earth to have rights which we should guarantee and protect. [Applause.] They have rights which we should protect against the importation under contract, as is stated to be the case in the case with this Mongolian race. [Cheers.] We cannot be indifferent to this, and I hope that the Republican party, no desire to pander to our homes, to our wives and our children, will prevent us from giving careful consideration to every question that comes before this Convention. [Cheers.]

Delegate from Texas—On behalf of the Texas delegation, I call the previous question.

Calls were made for George William Curtis. Gen. Hawley—In behalf of the committee, I think I may say in behalf of all of them, give a little chance for brief talks upon a great subject. [Cheers].

The calls for Mr. Curtis were renewed, and as he ascended the platform was greeted with prolonged applause and cheers.

Mr. Curtis—Mr. President and gentlemen of the Convention: One hundred years ago the colonies of America declared themselves free and independent in a document which laid our fundamental principles of human rights, and for which they conquered. With the Declaration of Independence in front, they secured their independence and the freedom of all who came after them. For nearly one century the Declaration of Independence was taught under foot by a very essential part of the American people, represented in this convention. You Republicans sprang from the Declaration of Independence. You are its children, and our first great revered martyred leader, Abraham Lincoln [cheers], was the first man to plainly declare that the platform of the Republican party was the Declaration of Independence. Now, then, as we begin the new century, as my friend and associate from New York says, is left for us to do for the Republicans of America, who are resolving, as I believe they will do to-day, that the Union shall, under Government, be the men to declare that the principles of the Declaration of Independence shall now forever be practically assailed? For what is this platform? It is simply a declaration of the faith of the party. It is not the means of asking that this or that shall be done, it is a declaration of principles. It is equally the declaration of things that we as a party mean shall be accomplished, and, Mr. President and gentlemen, it is the voice of the party from all along the coasts of this country, if you mean to say that any man of any race shall be excluded, then you have revoked the original principles of your party. [Applause.] Then, my fellow citizens and gentlemen, you have accused your own predecessors who came under the Declaration of Independence we have freed the colored men of the South, we have made them voters. Now, under the power that is given to Congress and the Government is surer than ever before. [Applause.] I beg of you, therefore, gentlemen, to understand that if you refuse to make this declaration of principles at this time, you will be recreant to your party at the same moment declare that the fundamental principles not only of the Republican party, but of the American public demands revision at your hands. [Applause loud and prolonged.]

The Chair—The question unquestionably before the Convention is the adoption of the motion of the gentlemen from Massachusetts to strike out the seventh resolution, which has been read in the hearing of the Convention. Is the Convention ready for the question?

A delegate from Massachusetts—I am instructed to move for a call by States.

By permission Mr. Bingham listended to Mr. Belford, of Colorado, who said: In common with the Senator from Nevada, I come to represent the interests of the Pacific slope. I have always been a devoted, a consistent and persistent friend of human freedom, and because I have occupied that relation to all parties who have been oppressed, I am in favor of the adoption of the resolution reported to this Convention by the committee. I hold, Mr. Chairman, that it is the object of this Convention to bring our national honor up to par, and in bringing our national honor up to par it is equal to our duty to protect the honor and purity and virtue and integrity of the pioneers of this country, who built an empire over the Rocky Mountains. I hold that California exist a people where the men are thieves and the women prostitutes, and they are brought from China and Asia. I say that it's impossible for the laboring man, whether he be American, German, Irish or any other nationality in any degree connected with the Caucasian race, to compete with this people on the prices of labor. The gentleman from Massachusetts has stated that we should adhere to the principles of the Declaration of American Independence. I state to him that here is a class of people who refuse to assimilate with our civilization. Here is a class of people who ignore our school and church systems, and in no manner contribute to the support of the Government, who decide to become citizens of the republic by virtue of their naturalization laws, and who dislike our institutions so much that they send word to their friends to ship them off to China after their dead [laughter].

A delegate from Tennessee moved the previous question, with a reservation which was not understood by the reporters.

The Chair—The previous question is, shall the main question be put, reserving the limited reform. The previous question was ordered.

The question was upon the motion of the gentleman of Massachusetts to take the vote by States. The proposition is to strike out the eleventh section of the platform, which will now be read and then the States will be called in alphabetical order and the vote be taken.

John M. Harlan—I move to take a recess for twenty minutes, in order to give further time for conference on this matter. In order to look at it, I move to reconsider the last vote ordering the previous question.

On this motion of a delegate from Virginia, General Harlan's motion was tabled.

The question was then put on the motion to strike out the eleventh section.

The Secretary announced that a delegate had lost his pocketbook.

An effort was made to get in a motion to divide the resolutions into three sets, one relating to the finance question, one covering the finances, and the other embracing the remaining resolutions, but it was ruled out of order. The vote was then taken, resulting yeas 285, nays 200.

The resolution was declared adopted.

The Chair—The question now recurs on the adoption of the fourteenth resolution, upon which the minority of the committee, the Hon. Edwin James, of Texas, offers a substitute. Governor Davis then read the following:

To the President of the Republican National Convention:

The undersigned one of the Committe on Resolutions, dissents from the majority in regard to the fourteenth resolution, that bearing on the question of resumption of specie payments, as being unnecessarily and improperly in this, among other respects, that it is uncertain and vague in its purposes, leaving the time for resumption undefined, and is therefore calculated to further disturb public confidence. The undersigned, therefore submits the following and respectfully asks that it be taken as a substitute for said resolution.

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to provide measures for carrying out the provisions of what is termed the resumption act of Congress, to the end that the resumption of specie payments at the time fixed by said act cannot be further delayed.

I do not propose to make a speech, but as a test I move that this be substituted in place of the fourteenth resolution, the financial resolution as reported by the majority of the committee. In that resolution, gentlemen, we refer to the resumption act passed by the Republican Congress some eight years ago, that we would go on without any unnecessary delay to the business prosperity of the country specie payment. We have gone on year after year, Republican platform after platform, declaring there a majority of a two-third vote, finally we have themselves to the passage of a resolution or an act providing for resumption, not to-day or to-morrow, as they should have done at New York, but three years hence, to January, 1879. I think, gentlemen, that when you scrutinize the resolution as adopted by the committee and reported here this morning, you will find that it is nothing more than a step backwards and a return to promises again. I for one hope the majority of the Convention will sustain me. I am opposed to taking any backward step.

General Hawley, of Connecticut—Mr. President and gentlemen: I will detain you but a short time. I think it quite fair, however, that as a minority of our Committee, a very respectable and honorable gentleman has offered a substitute, that I should be allowed to say a word in behalf of the resolutions. It is best, in my opinion, always in dealing with principles for the guidance of a party during a year or two, to adopt a form of words to which we can all agree. [Cheers.] He yourself to an emphatic declaration of sound principles, and not to pledge himself to the details of any measure. [Applause.] That was the general rule which governed us in framing the resolutions. [Cheers.] Now, in the first place, we recited that great first act of Grant's administration—that act which is an honor to the Forty-fourth Republican Congress, which removed all possible doubt as to the purpose of the Government to fulfill in letter and in spirit the obligation of this Government to redeem in coin every dollar of the debt, whether there was an express provision to the contrary in the bill; and that great act affirmed in as solemn and clear language as the writers of English could express it the high moral duty of the nation to fulfil all these obligations. We know that to be the expression of many emphatically on this great question than by referring to that representative act of legislation, and to the consistent friend of human freedom, and because I have occupied that relation to all parties who have been oppressed, I am in favor of the adoption of the resolution reported to this Convention by the committee. I hold, Mr. Chairman, that it is the object of this Convention to bring our national honor up to par, and in bringing our national honor up to par it is equal to our duty to protect the honor and purity and virtue and integrity of the pioneers of this country, who built an empire over the Rocky Mountains. I hold that California exist a people where the men are thieves and the women prostitutes, and they are brought from China and Asia. I say that it's impossible for the laboring man, whether he be American, German, Irish or any other nationality in any degree connected with the Caucasian race, to compete with this people on the prices of labor. The gentleman from Massachusetts has stated that we should adhere to the principles of the Declaration of American Independence. I state to him that here is a class of people who refuse to assimilate with our civilization. Here is a class of people who ignore our school and church systems, and in no manner contribute to the support of the Government, who decide to become citizens of the republic by virtue of their naturalization laws, and who dislike our institutions so much that they send word to their friends to ship them off to China after their dead [laughter].

A delegate from Tennessee moved the previous question, with a reservation which was not understood by the reporters.

The Chair—The previous question is, shall the main question be put, reserving the limited reform. The previous question was ordered.

The question was upon the motion of the gentleman of Massachusetts to take the vote by States. The proposition is to strike out the eleventh section of the platform, which will now be read and then the States will be called in alphabetical order and the vote be taken.

John M. Harlan—I move to take a recess for twenty minutes, in order to give further time for conference on this matter. In order to look at it, I move to reconsider the last vote ordering the previous question.

On this motion of a delegate from Virginia, General Harlan's motion was tabled.

The Chair—The question now recurs on the adoption of the fourteenth resolution, upon which the minority of the committee, the Hon. Edwin James, of Texas, offers a substitute. Governor Davis then read the following:

To the President of the Republican National Convention:

The undersigned one of the Committe on Resolutions, dissents from the majority in regard to the fourteenth resolution, that bearing on the question of resumption of specie payments, as being unnecessarily and improperly in this, among other respects, that it is uncertain and vague in its purposes, leaving the time for resumption undefined, and is therefore calculated to further disturb public confidence. The undersigned, therefore submits the following and respectfully asks that it be taken as a substitute for said resolution.

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to provide measures for carrying out the provisions of what is termed the resumption act of Congress, to the end that the resumption of specie payments at the time fixed by said act cannot be further delayed.

I do not propose to make a speech, but as a test I move that this be substituted in place of the fourteenth resolution, the financial resolution as reported by the majority of the committee. In that resolution, gentlemen, we refer to the resumption act passed by the Republican Congress some eight years ago, that we would go on without any unnecessary delay to the business prosperity of the country specie payment. We have gone on year after year, Republican platform after platform, declaring there a majority of a two-third vote, finally we have themselves to the passage of a resolution or an act providing for resumption, not to-day or to-morrow, as they should have done at New York, but three years hence, to January, 1879. I think, gentlemen, that when you scrutinize the resolution as adopted by the committee and reported here this morning, you will find that it is nothing more than a step backwards and a return to promises again. I for one hope the majority of the Convention will sustain me. I am opposed to taking any backward step.

General Hawley, of Connecticut—Mr. President and gentlemen: I will detain you but a short time. I think it quite fair, however, that as a minority of our Committe, a very respectable and honorable gentleman has offered a substitute, that I should be allowed to say a word in behalf of the resolutions. It is best, in my opinion, always in dealing with principles for the guidance of a party during a year or two, to adopt a form of words to which we can all agree. [Cheers.] He yourself to an emphatic declaration of sound principles, and not to pledge himself to the details of any measure. [Applause.] That was the general rule which governed us in framing the resolutions. [Cheers.] Now, in the first place, we recited that great first act of Grant's administration—that act which is an honor to the Forty-fourth Republican Congress, which removed all possible doubt as to the purpose of the Government to fulfill in letter and in spirit the obligation of this Government to redeem in coin every dollar of the debt, whether there was an express provision to the contrary in the bill; and that great act affirmed in as solemn and clear language as the writers of English could express it the high moral duty of the nation to fulfil all these obligations. We know that to be the expression of many emphatically on this great question than by referring to that representative act of legislation, and to the consistent friend of human freedom, and because I have occupied that relation to all parties who have been oppressed, I am in favor of the adoption of the resolution reported to this Convention by the committee. I hold, Mr. Chairman, that it is the object of this Convention to bring our national honor up to par, and in bringing our national honor up to par it is equal to our duty to protect the honor and purity and virtue and integrity of the pioneers of this country, who built an empire over the Rocky Mountains. I hold that California exist a people where the men are thieves and the women prostitutes, and they are brought from China and Asia. I say that it's impossible for the laboring man, whether he be American, German, Irish or any other nationality in any degree connected with the Caucasian race, to compete with this people on the prices of labor. The gentleman from Massachusetts has stated that we should adhere to the principles of the Declaration of American Independence. I state to him that here is a class of people who refuse to assimilate with our civilization. Here is a class of people who ignore our school and church systems, and in no manner contribute to the support of the Government, who decide to become citizens of the republic by virtue of their naturalization laws, and who dislike our institutions so much that they send word to their friends to ship them off to China after their dead [laughter].

MR. PINCHBACK FOR MORTON.

When Louisiana was called, the Hon. P. S. B. Pinchback arose and said:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Convention, I come to the same and on the behalf of the truly loyal people of Louisiana, whom I in part have the honor to represent in this Convention, I rise to second the nomination of the Hon. Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana [cheers]—a man of unflinching integrity, of splendid, unbroken courage, broad and catholic, his statesmanship will secure for him the confidence and united patriotism of the party. [Cheers and cries of "good."] When President Grant made that utterance in his memorable letter to Indiana [cheers], he struck the chord of the national heart, and wherever, amid all the audiences, this utterance has been repeated, it has been greeted with thunderous applause. [Cheers.] The gentleman whom I name, Mr. Morton, of Indiana, will not only secure the arrest and prosecut on of the defrauders of the national treasury, but will go further, and that; it will strike terror to the hearts of those monsters in the South [applause] who now revive away the capital from that section and destroying its commerce, persecuting and murdering its citizens, and [applause] in that State. [Applause.] More than this Mr. President, it will be the consummation of all the hopes, all the aspirations of patriots and lovers of liberty everywhere. [Applause.] It will be the consummation and crowning final settlement of all the great questions arising out of the late unfortunate war. [Applause.] It will be the final settlement of that; it will strike terror to the hearts of those monsters in the South [applause] who now revive away the capital from that section and destroying its commerce, persecuting and murdering its citizens, and [applause] in that State. [Applause.] More than this Mr. President, it will be the consummation of all the hopes, all the aspirations of patriots and lovers of liberty everywhere. [Applause.] It will be the